LOS ANGELES SUNDAY TIMES.

VOL. X---NO. 65. LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA, SUNDAY MORNING, AUGUST 15, 1886.—GRAND ARMY EDITION. FIVE CENTS.

The Times.

Office—Temple, Main and New High.

THE WEATHER.

LOCAL BULLETIN.

LOS ANGELES SIGNAL OFFICE, Aug. 14—At 4:07 a.m. to-day the thermometer registered 67; at 12:07 p.m. 86, and at 7:07 p.m. 71. Barometer for corresponding periods, 29.82, 29.85, 29.82. Maximum temperature, 87.0; minimum, 64.0. Weather at 7:07 p. m., clear.

WELCOME, veterans! Welcome to Los Angeles!

DIMOND scooped the San Francisco delegation yesterday.

THE Chicago Humane Society is getting after horse jockeys.

GEN. W. H. L. BARNES will come sailing down as delegate-at-large.

TO-MORROW is "Los Angeles Day." It should be made the biggest day the veterans have had upon the coast.

THE Republicans of Passadena organized a campaign club last Friday evening. They expressed no preference for local candidates, we learn.

THE gross earnings of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé railroad for July were $1,252,754, an increase over those of the same month last year of $33,982.

SECRETARY MANNING'S estimate of the revenues for the current fiscal year is $362,542,252; and the appropriations made by Congress for the same period amounted to $383,684,287.

ST. PAUL is already talking about the ice carnival for next winter. If St. Paul's real wishes could be ascertained, no doubt she would like to have her ice carnival right now.

THE "smart polititions" of the Alameda County Republican Central Committee had to take water when the people revolted against their dishonest trickery and bold bossism.

THE Los Angeles papers are informed that the steamer Rubio was not wrecked in San Diego harbor, as they state, but went ashore upon a calm, moonlight night outside the entrance to the bay.—[San Diego Union.

She did not go ashore, upon the rocks, mind you, but "upon a calm, moonlight night"—and is a total loss.

WE are deeply shocked at the San Diego Union. It has turned itself loose again on Wilmington harbor and the Evening Express, and is jabbing them with the sharp arrows of its scorn. Insatiate bowmarrer man, will not one suffice?

KANSAS indulges in the hope of 120,000 bushels of corn. Her broad fields are a maize of grain, and she will not have to postpone her customary winter's hoe-down for want of "cawn-dodger."

WHETHER Cutting be saint or scrub, whether he is or is not properly imprisoned, the fact remains that the administration has made a lamentable exposure of itself. It should never have demanded Cutting if it did not mean to "stay with" its demand.

THE noble veterans of the Grand Army have earned the best that nature, as well as their country, can give them. Therefore, let them come to Los Angeles and build homes, where their declining years shall be prosperous and comfortable, and where they can enjoy the delights of a climate as pleasant and equable as any under the sun.

LOS ANGELES is the Chicago of the Pacific—marvellous in its growth, great in its commercial and business life, rich in its resources, and boundless in its possibilities. Its climatic attractions are second to none on the coast. It is destined to become speedily the metropolis of this Southern section.

THE Pomona Times-Courier is inexcusably "off" on its proposition that the TIMES, with other Los Angeles papers, is in the habit of giving Pomona "the go-by." The TIMES has, from time to time, published columns of descriptive matter about busy Pomona, and even before the latest plaint of the T.-C. had gone out upon the circumambient air we had engaged a regular correspondent at that place.

THERE is no city in the country of the size of Los Angeles, where better educational facilities are afforded than here. Schools of every class and grade; colleges and universities have been founded. The newest methods of teaching are adopted, and the most modern ideas are incorporated into our systems of instruction, so that in educational matters Los Angeles is abreast of the age.

THE dignified Democratic administration: "Señor Mexico, give me that prisoner."

Mexico, with thumb rampant on nose, and fingers vibrant: "Don't you wish you could get him!"

The d. D. a.: "I tell you, give me that prisoner, instanter!"

Mexico, with both hands now nasally displayed: "Yah!"

The d. D. a.: "Well, if you won't, I s'pose you won't. Only I think you're real mean."

IN the sputter about the less important Cutting case, the kidnapping and murder of Rasures, a naturalized American, has been temporarily lost sight of. Minister Jackson has telegraphed to Washington that Rasures was shot by the Mexicans while he was trying to escape. Consul Lynn, at Piedras Negras—who, disgusted with the imbecile administration has resigned—telegraphs that the body of Rasures has been exhumed and that it has been proved that when shot he was standing blindfolded with his hands tied behind him.

LOS ANGELES is seen by our visitors in the most uninviting season of the the year. Our hills are brown and our streets are dusty. It is our dry season. Vegetation has ripened for harvest. Our grain fields have been reaped, our grasses mown, and our pastures look bare. But still we have pleasant air and sunshine, balmy nights, blooming gardens and the fragrance of flowers. The transformation will come a little later, and with the first rains the brown hills will be transformed into greenness and the bare pastures will be covered with springing grasses. Our veterans should see us then, and they would need no second invitation to make their home in this rapidly growing metropolis.

DIPLOMATIC DELAY

Bayard Dispatches an Agent to Mexico

TO INVESTIGATE THE CUTTING AFFAIR.

Wild Talk Heard on the Border, but a Conciliatory Tone at the Mexican Capital.

Associated Press Dispatches to the Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 14.—It can now be authoritatively stated that Gen. Sedgwick, of New York, goes to Paso del Norte and Chihuahua by request of Secretary Bayard, and in connection with the Cutting case. His mission is in no sense of a diplomatic nature, but is to simply secure for the Department of State fuller information with regard to the case. The records of Mexican courts are not published, as are those of this country, and the usual diplomatic channels through which they would naturally be sought are roundabout and slow, owing to the distance between the scene of the trial and the capital. General Sedgwick, in addition to securing the records will look up all the facts in the case and study its legal features, reporting fully and as early as possible to the Secretary. No further steps are contemplated by the Department until Gen. Sedgwick shall report. His journey may be extended to the City of Mexico, but that point is left for future determination. With regard to the rumored resignation of Minister Jackson, it can be stated upon authority, that his purpose to resign antedates the present controversies with Mexico, but he is expected to remain at his post until they are fully settled.

SPECIMEN OF MEXICAN SENTIMENT.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 14.—The Chronicle's Nogale's (Arizona) special says: Much excitement was created here by the publication of an editorial which appeared in the Frontieriza, a Spanish-American paper published on the American side, relative to the Cutting case. It denounces the stand taken by Americans who support Cutting, and declares that there is no danger of war. The editorial concludes as follows: "There will be no war, because it is not convenient for the United States; but we must be prepared, with gun in hand, to receive them in a dignified manner, as we will do the day they cross the Rio Grande. They may whip us out of existence, but the Mexicans will yield only by walking over mountains of dead Americans, and this war will cost the United States much blood, and what is worse for them, millions of money. Nevertheless Cutting remains in jail and will not be released except through Mexican laws and justice. Our people and our government are not to be scared or menaced by the American press, nor by the demand of the Hon. Mr. Bayard."

BUSINESS CIRCLES EXCITED.

NEW YORK, Aug 14.—The troublesome aspect of things at El Paso is beginning to create much uneasiness in the business community and at the commercial exchanges it is the uppermost topic. The dominant feeling is that if the Cutting affair were left to the management of the two governments there would be no trouble. Merchants and speculators talk as if a war between the two countries would be the best thing that could happen to both. The idea is that trade would receive a fresh impetus from the necessities of the public service in that event, and everything would go up.

"ON TO RICHMOND" TALK.

Said a prominent operator in pork on the floor of the Produce Exchange: "There are thousands of working people who have nothing to do now who would be glad to enlist. While we would thus be rid of a troublesome element, Mexico would be overrun in sixty days. By the time the next Congress meets the annexation of Chihuahua and Sonora would be in order, and that would be the making of that country."

MEXICO'S POSITION

Fully Set Forth in a Letter to Minister Romero.

CITY OF MEXICO (via Galveston), Aug. 14.—The Minister of Foreign Relations, Señor Marischal, has addressed a communication under date of the 12th, to Minister Romero at Washington, giving a review of all the legal points in the Cutting controversy. The communication draws attention to the inaccuracy of some of Secretary Bayard's statements due no doubt, it says, to unreliable information given him by interested and excited persons. The prosecution of Cutting did not originate with the judge, as stated by Mr. Bayard, but was the result of the offended party's complaint, made in due form against Cutting. The latter was not only not refused legal assistance but was provided with counsel, he refusing to employ a lawyer. The communication enters at length into the question of jurisdiction, and cites numerous authorities, including Wheaton and other American jurists in support of the claim of Mexico for jurisdiction over offenses committed against Mexicans in foreign territory. He cites, among others, Judge Story, who in reviewing a New York decision says that although the laws of every country are in their nature local, yet an offense may be committed in one sovereignty in violation of the laws of another, and if the offender be afterwards found in the latter State he may be punished according to the laws thereof, and the fact that he owes all allegiance to another sovereignty cannot be pleaded as a bar to the indictment. The letter closed as follows:

"I am fully convinced of Mr. Bayard's wisdom and sincerity, which have been shown in his prudent conduct since he was informed, through my letter to Mr. Jackson, of the impossibility, on the part of our government, of securing the immediate release of Cutting. I also fully appreciate the sincerity of his repeated assurances of friendly consideration for Mexico given to you, but our friendly consideration for the Government of the United States is no less sincere and profound, and we have sufficient confidence in its wisdom and justice to expect that, when upon learing the whole truth, it finds that it has taken a wrong position, it will not hesitate to recede from the same, and will know how to do us justice."

Interest in the case abating, as it is believed it will, the matter will be settled by diplomatic negotiations. Public confidence is felt here in the discretion and patriotism of Minister Romero. The best class of people here express friendly sentiments for the people of the United States.

The Last Spike Driven.

NANAIMO, B. C., Aug. 14.—The interesting ceremony of laying the last rail of the railway from Esquimalt to Nanaimo was performed yesterday morning. Many distinguished persons were present. Sir John McDonald drove the golden spike at Nanaimo. He was received by the Mayor and citizens who presented addresses. He has now gone to New Westminister and will leave for Ottawa to-day.

Politics Among the Choctaws.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 14.—Late advices from the Choctaw Indian nation indicate the election of K. F. Smallwood as principal chief by a small majority. There is said to be considerable excitement there over the result.

Provision for Hancock's Widow.

NEW YORK, Aug. 14.—J. Pierpont Morgan has received, as subscriptions to the Mrs. Hancock fund, since his last report, $2321, through Charles Macready, of New Orleans, from friends and admirers of Gen. Hancock in New Orleans and Louisiana, and $30 from Richmond county, which brings the total up to $46,000.

WASHINGTON.

An Important Land Decision—A Plum for Goode.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 14.—In the case of Thomas Reese, vs. the Central Pacific Railroad Company, involving a quarter section of land, Mount Diablo meridian, San Francisco land district, California, Acting Secretary Muldrow has decided that the extent of a Mexican private claim must be determined by the records of such claim as presented to the Board of Commissioners for confirmation, and that from such records it must be held in this case that the claimed limits of El Sobrante never ran south of the patented line, the Moraga grant; and adhering to former decisions of the department, that under the grant to said railroad company, its right to the odd numbered sections within the granted limits attached to land that was free from claims at the date of the definite location of said road, though it included within the alleged limits a Mexican private claim at the date of the grant. This decision will control the disposition of several thousand acres of land, and, considering the principle involved, it is regarded as one of the most important cases which has come before the department during this year.

THE TREASURY DEPARTMENT'S POLICY.

Acting Secretary Fairchild said to-day that a policy had been determined on by the department with regard to future calls for bonds. The call for $10,000,000 which will mature September 15, was made because it was deemed wise and expedient. Future calls will be determined by the state of the finances. While it is probable that a second call for $10,000,000 in bonds may be made next month, such action will depend entirely upon the condition of the Treasury.

CLEVELAND EAGER TO RUSTICATE.

The President is using his best efforts toward clearing up the work on his desk so as to be able to leave Washington early next week for the Adirondack mountains. He proposes to go away as soon as possible, and will leave on Monday if his affairs will permit.

TO BE APPOINTED.

The President will appoint the new Public Printer and the District Judges for California, Alabama and North Carolina before his departure.

A JOB FOR GOODE.

The President has appointed John Goode, of Virginia, to be special counsel on the part of the United States in the suit instituted at Columbus to test the validity of the patent granted the Bell Telephone Company.

HAZEN'S TOUR OF INSPECTION.

Gen. Hazen, Chief Signal Officer, left Washington last night on an inspection tour. He will go as far west as California, and will return by the Isthmus of Panama.

Davitt in Chicago.

CHICAGO, Aug. 14.—A very large concourse of home-rule sympathizers attended the meeting at Ogden's grove. In the afternoon John Finnerty presided, and Michael Davitt, Alexander Sullivan, Patrick Egan and Matthew P. Brady were the principal speakers. In the evening fully 20,000 people were in Ogden Grove. Alexander Sullivan presided, and made a short speech. Davitt again spoke briefly. Finerty then made a motion, according a vote of thanks to Davitt, and in doing so referred to the "passage of arms" between himself and their distinguished visitor.

Chairman Sullivan, before putting the motion, explained that his passage of arms was nothing but a slight love-spat—nothing more. The motion was then carried amidst cheers upon cheers from the assembled thousands.

AMUSEMENTS.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE.—Baird's minstrels had a very good house again last night. They appear to-day at a matinee and evening performance at Mott's Hall, for the benefit of the Eagle Corps. Tomorrow they will again give a matinee performance at the Grand Opera House, on the occasion of the visit of the returning G. A. R men.

CARRIE SWAIN.—This charming little soubrette, a decided favorite throughout the East, will play a week here, commencing August 24.

Court Notes.

No courts to-morrow.

Justice Ranney yesterday fined Pat Gleason $5 for disturbing the peace.

Judge Cheney yesterday continued Jennie Peterson's case to Aug. 20, and Max Paculiy's to the next day.

Judge Cheney has set for Tuesday, the following cases: People vs. Kalkman (assault to rob), motion for new trial; Vejar vs. Mound City Land and Water Company, Perkins vs. Baldwin, People vs. Max Paculiy.

In S. P. R. R. Company vs. Hayward, before Judge Brunson yesterday, the testimony was closed and the cause partly argued. In Ramos vs. Morgan et al., judgment was given for defendants.

Judge Brunson will hear, on Tuesday, the City of Los Angeles vs. Luigi Arditi, petition to appoint a commission; and Latimore vs. Baldwin, motion.

Fillmore and Williams.

The jury in the case of Nellie Fillmore disagreed yesterday, after having been out all day. At 5:15 they came into court and were discharged. It is understood that eight were for conviction and four for acquittal.

In the case of Rose Williams, accused of having participated in the robbery of Alexander, for which the Fillmore woman was tried, a jury was secured yesterday afternoon, and the case continued until Tuesday, at 9 o'clock.

Water Improvements.

Mr. W. T. Lambie, of the Southern Pacific Company has just had a fine reservoir built on one of his hills, east of town, which supplies water to the whole of his fine place. The reservoir was made by the Los Angeles Cement Works, and is a very creditable piece of work.

Much Needed.

The city has added to its other conveniences four handsome cement hitching posts, placed in front of the police headquarters. They were manufactured by the Los Angeles Cement Works, on Spring street, and are quite an ornament to the City Hall front.

G. A. R. Boys,

One and all, we invite you to take a free ride and see the Electric Railway Homestead Association Tract. A small investment will bring you a large percentage of profit. Office, Room 8, up-stairs, opposite postoffice.

A Popular Hostelrie.

The Grand Central Hotel, No. 226 North Main street, Dawson, Kraft & Lang proprietors, is one of the most popular resorts in the city. The courteous behavior of H. C. Kelly, the chief clerk, is said to be one reason why the hotel is always crowded.

Five Hundred Days.

Juan Lopez, for stabbing José O'Campo who would not treat him, some five months ago, and who was found guilty of assault, was yesterday fined by Judge Cheney $500. As he hasn't a bean, he takes 500 days as an equivalent.

Will Surely Advance.

As soon as the Electric Railway line is fully completed to the Electaic Railway Homestead Association Tract the value of lots will surely advance. Buy now and get the benefit.

The Best and the Surest Investment

You can make is in the Electric Railway Homestead Association Tract. An increase in value is sure.

A Shrewd Business Man

Of Los Angeles, who operates twenty-six stores, after looking at the Electric Railway Homestead Association Tract, made an investment there, as being the best thing offered.

A "G. A. R." Boy

From Leavenworth, Kansas, says the Electric Railway Homestead Association is the best by far, after having seen all. So say all good judges.

PACIFIC COAST.

The San Francisco Primaries Give

DIMOND 70 OUT OF 103 DELEGATES

Commissioner Wetmore's Report on California Wines—Margaret Mather's Success—Coast News.

Associated Press Dispatches to The Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 14.—In the Republican primary elections in this city, to-day, the returns up to this hour indicate that in fifteen out of the twenty Assembly districts delegates have been elected favoring the nomination of Gen. W. H. Dimond for Governor. This is a victory for the Higgins faction.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 14.—The latest returns of the Republican primary elections for delegates to the State Convention at Los Angeles confirm the previous dispatch, according to which Gen. Dimond will have seventy out of the 103 delegates sent from this city. Gen. W. H. L. Barnes will be delegate-at-large.

Twenty-one arrests were made for illegal voting and attempted illegal voting at the primary election to-day.

AN ANTI CHINESE DELEGATION.

TRUCKEE, Aug. 14.—Primaries held to-day resulted as follows. Delegates to the Republican Convention at Los Angeles, C. F. McGlashan and J. L. Lewisin, both pronounced anti-Chinese men.

PRIMARIES AT SACRAMENTO.

SACRAMENTO, Aug. 14.—The Republican primary election here to-day resulted in a victory for those favorable to ex-United States Marshal Drew for Sheriff.

DELEGATES TO THE DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION.

SAN MATEO, Aug. 14.—Five delegates were elected to-day to represent San Mateo county in the Democratic State Convention. The delegates were instructed to support James V. Coleman for Governor, Andrew J. Moulder for State Superintendent of Schools, and Frank J. Sullivan for Congress.

HOLLISTER, Cal., Aug. 14.—Four delegates to represent San Benito and Monterey counties in the Democratic State Convention, were selected here to day by the County Convention. The delegates were instructed to support George Hearst for Governor and F. P. McCray for Surveyor General.

SAN FRANCISCO.

Charles A. Wetmore's Report—Miss Mather's Success—Notes.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 14.—Charles A. Wetmore, Chief Executive Officer of the Viticultural Commission, has returned to this city after a sojourn of some months at Washington, where he has been working in behalf of the wine interests of California. Mr. Wetmore spoke enthusiastically of the extension of the wine-growing interests, and stated, as a result of his observation, that the demand for California wines will everywhere keep pace with their progress in excellence, supplemented, of course, by the facilities for getting them to market. There is no prejudice against them, and they are freely accepted wherever their merits recommend them.

MISS MATHER'S BRILLIANT SUCCESS.

Miss Margaret Mather's "Juliet" matinee at the Bush-street theater this afternoon was the largest matinee ever known in San Francisco. Over 1500 persons were turned away at the doors. Even the galleries were packed with the elite of the city.

HAPPY NEBRASKANS.

The Nebraska editorial excursionists made a trip up the North Pacific Coast railroad to-day of about a hundred miles. They will probably return Monday, after enjoying what they pronounce to be the most successful and enjoyable excursion of the kind ever sent out from Nebraska.

Bay District Races.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 14.—At Bay District Park to-day Prince, Nevada, Elmo and Peruvian Bitters started in the pacing race, Peruvian Bitters taking first, second and fourth heats, Prince capturing the third. Time, 2:24¼, 2:23¼, 2:30, 2:26.

In the 2:30 trot Como, Blaine, St. David and Longfellow started. Longfellow won the first heat, Blaine the second and Como the final three and the race. Time, 2:33, 2:33, 2:27, 2:26.

Heavy Rains in Arizona.

TUCSON, A. T., Aug. 14.—A rain storm of great violence visited this city this afternoon, flooding streets and doing much damage to buildings. The rainfall in the upper Santa Cruz valley during the past two weeks has been almost unprecedented. The river at this point covers the entire valley, and many ranches are submerged with their grain crops. The plentiful rains will prove of incalculable benefit to the cattle interests which had begun to suffer severely from prolonged drought.

Railway Assessments Fixed.

SACRAMENTO, Aug 14.—The State Board of Equalization to-night fixed assessments on the following railroads in this State, as follows: California Southern, $1,264,800; Pajaro and Santa Cruz road, $150,000; San Joaquin and Sierra Nevada, $160,800; South Pacific Coast, $500,000; Stockton and Copperopolis, $235,000; Southern Pacific, $17,000,000; Central Pacific, $20,000,000.

An Editor's Fatal Shot.

SACRAMENTO, Aug. 14.—The Coroner's jury in the case of Milton McWhorter, charged with the shooting of T. G. Robinson, brought in a verdict that the latter came to his death from a gunshot wound fired from the hands of Milton McWhorter. One of the jurors refused to sign the verdict, claiming that the defendant should be charged with the crime of murder.

"San Francisco Interested."

A large number of San Franciscans have bought lots in the Electric Railway Homestead Association Tract, and so many inquiries have come from these that the Association have found it necessary to send a party there to answer questions and issue certificates.

Incorporated.

Articles of incorporation were filed yesterday by All Saints P. E. church of Pasadena. The directors and vestrymen are: John W. Hugus, Senior Warden; Dr. John M. Radebaugh, Junior Warden; Lafayette Porter, William S. Arnold and Charles H. Scharff, all of Pasadena.

Lovely Pico Heights.

The finest location for a home around Los Angeles. Take a look at the Photo in stairway opposite post-office, and then take a ride in the carriage of the Electric Railway Homestead Association and see the property.

Advance in Value.

Lots on Ninth street that sold for $800 one month ago are now sold for $1500, and are not worth one dollar more than the Electric Railway Homestead Association lots on same street that are selling for $290.

$800 Offered

For lots in the Electric Railway Homestead Tract if immediate possession can be had. These same lots are now selling at $290.

The Hot Weather

Don't prevent parties from investing their money in the Electric Railway Homestead Association Tract.

All Who Drive on Sunday

Will go and picnic in Park Villa Tract, right in the city, a delightful shady place with magnificent trees and glorious fruit. Lots for sale. Free ride from corner Franklin and Spring.

TRICKS OF THE TURF.

Attempt to Poison One of Corrigan's Noted Racers.

CHICAGO, Aug. 14.—E. Price, head stableman for Edward Corrigan, a gambler named Donaldson and two of Corrigan's stable boys were arrested to-night, charged with conspiring to poison Corrigan's horse, Lizzie Dwyer. A dispatch from Washington Park to Donaldson, giving a "tip" on the horse Binnette in a certain race, and intimating that Lizzie Dwyer would be dosed, fell into the hands of Corrigan a few days ago. He personally watched Lizzie Dwyer all night, and put the dispatch into the hands of detectives. The arrests to-night followed. Corrigan believes his horses to have been systematically drugged all summer.

The Pope and the Knights.

BALTIMORE, Aug. 14.—The American will print to-morrow an interview with Cardinal Gibbons, in which he says: "Cardinal Tascherau's condemnation of the Knights of Labor should not be taken as the sentiment of the Church towards that order. The Cardinal's hostility grew out of some local laws or conduct of the Knights contrary to the doctrines of the Church. As to the Knights of Labor organization in the United States, I infer that their objects are praiseworthy, and in no way opposed to the views of the Church."

Mormons Win at the Polls.

SALT LAKE, Aug. 14.—The Board of Commissioners for the general election, held August 2, finished their labors today. The Mormons elected all their candidates everywhere. The Gentiles contested one county. Elsewhere there was no opposition. About twenty thousand votes were polled.

Save the Veterans.

The following resolution was passed unanimously by the State Executive Committee of the W. C. T. U. of Southern California, August 13th, 1886:

Resolved, That while we, as citizens of Los Angeles, have felt honored by the presence among us of members of the Grand Army of the Republic, and have felt it a privilege to do all in our power to entertain them, thereby showing to them our appreciation of the sacrifices they made to save our country in its hour of peril, delighting in this opportunity to teach our youth, by thus honoring the veterans, to emulate their deeds; and while we are grateful to all who have helped in this entertainment, we most sincerely deplore the way in which hospitality has been shown by some. Especially do we deplore the fact that by the example and at the urgent request of comrades of California, some soldiers who had abstained from the use of alcoholic beverages for years, were brought under its influence, thereby causing grief to themselves and their friends.

Grand Army Lectures.

Among the many good things to be looked forward to this present memorable week are a couple of lectures on Grand Army topics by Mrs. Annie Wittenmeyer, a lady dear to the heart of many an old soldier. Mrs. Wittenmeyer served under the Christian Commission during the late war, and labored for weary months among the sick and dying in the hospitals of the Army of the Tennessee. Her army experience was very extended, and its history is one of thrilling interest. Mrs. Wittenmeyer was also the first President of the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union, is a woman of large observation, and a most interesting speaker. The proceeds are to be divided between the Woman's Relief Corps and the Woman's Temperance Union.

A Modern Architect.

John C. Pelton, Jr., a gentleman well known on the Pacific Coast, is in our city. For years he has been one of the most prominent architects of San Francisco. It is his intention to go into business here. All Californians will remember his name. Mr. Pelton has traveled extensively, and his collection of modern designs and types of architecture and methods of interior decoration, show a careful thought and study given to their selection. He is the author of the popular book entitled "Modern Dwellings," published by the San Francisco Bulletin, which has been admitted to have done much to direct attention to and to improve, particularly in interior decoration to the modern homes of California.

Awake! Awake! Awake!

Do you know that you miss it by not getting a lot in the Hubbard Tract? So cheap—beautiful—and they sell themselves. You only look at them. Only $175 upwards; $30 cash; perfect lots in every way. You cannot find anything like them. Buy now. No, I do not sell on Sunday. Buy to-morrow? No, I cannot sell while we honor the brave. Come all, early on Tuesday, at 9 sharp. Find Charles Victor Hall, 10½ South Spring street.

Men of the Grand Army Homeward-Bound.

In a trip to Pasadena and other points in the beautiful San Gabriel Valley, by the orange belt route (L. A. and S. G. V. R. R.), the best of all Southern California is shown you. It is a short, cheap and delightful excursion. Splendid trains leave at 8:45 a. m., 3:10 and 3:35 p. m.

Free Carriage

To the Judson Tract. Go and see these large lots. Fine soil, plenty of fruit, plenty of water, and everything to make you happy. See Miller & Herriott, 36½ North Spring street, at once.

The Day of Distribution

Will soon be here, and then you can select one of those Electric Railway Homestead Association lots for $290, for which the association have offers of $800, with immediate possession.

Charcoal! Charcoal!

Just received, a large quantity of best oak charcoal, direct from the Santa Cruz mountains; wholesale and retail, at Maxwell's Coal and Wood Yard, corner Alameda and Jackson streets. Telephone 315.

The Washington Street

Lumber yard is now in full operation and in position to fill all orders for lumber and building material promptly.

Vermont Street

Is coming to the fore, as it is the longest straight street in the city. Buy in the Hubbard on that street. Buy early, before the raise. Find Chas. Victor Hall, 10½ South Spring.

The Future

Will take care of itself and show a great profit in the Hubbard tract lots. So buy early in the southwest, for there the city grows, property changes hands and fortunes made. See Chas. Victor Hall, 10½ South Spring.

The Long Roll.

You will find comrades are going to live in the Hardin Tract, and underneath the old trees tell of well-fought battles and the luck they were in when they bought for only $225 per lot, with improvements. Model find. Chas. Victor Hall, 10½ South Spring.

That Wonderful Map

Containing magnificent photographic views, taken on the Park Villa Tract, by far the handsomest of all offered now, can be seen at 39 N. Spring, down-stairs in the entrance. Free ride to the tract, corner Franklin and Spring.

As Near as the Longstreet.

The Electric Railway Homestead Association tract is as near to the postoffice as the Longstreet, and the lots are selling for $290 each. See them before you pay big prices.

Don't Pay the Big Prices.

If a panic comes, the fellows with the high priced lots must suffer most. The Electric Railway Homestead Association only asks $290 for their lots, and they are choice.

During the Convention.

The Los Angeles and San Gabriel Valley Railway Company will run a night train during the two days of the Republican Convention, leaving here about 11 p. m., for the accommodation of suburban delegates and spectators.

COMING VETS.

Over Fifty Cars en Route to Los Angeles.

THE CITY READY TO WELCOME THEM.

They Will Arrive Some Time this Evening—Hospitable Preparations Here—General News.

Associated Press Dispatches to The Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 14.—The G. A. R. excursion left here this evening for Los Angeles. Instead of going in one long train, the train was divided into several sections, leaving at intervals of about half an hour. Over fifty cars were filled with excursionists, who numbered over 2500. Many others besides G. A. R. members took advantage of the exceedingly cheap rate of $10 to to make a trip to Los Angeles.

THE VETERANS.

Here To-Day—Final Arrangements for their Welcome.

The Grand Army will be with us to-day. Between fifty and sixty car-loads left San Francisco yesterday to view the fair southern country which has made such a happy and lasting impression on the army of Encampment visitors. The first trains are due here at 3 p. m., but it is a very safe estimate that they will not arrive before 6. As the train will be in from four to six sections, it will probably be a good deal later before the last sections get in. But whenever the veterans get here they will be made welcome.

WORK OF THE LADIES.

The ladies have worked untiringly to do their part toward the welcome which Los Angeles will extend to the Grand Army veterans. Saturday saw the completion of the work of decorating Grand Army headquarters on Requena street. This hall will be used on Monday as the reception room where the members of the Grand Army can drop in at any time without ceremony, and meet with their friends. Lemonade will be served here throughout the day.

During the late visit of the Grand Army this hall was found too small for reception and refreshment purposes, and once or twice the ladies were reluctantly compelled to ask those who had been served to retire and give place to others. To obviate the recurrence of such necessity, the Tabernacle, corner of Fourth and Main, has been fitted up and charmingly decorated as refreshment headquarters, where refreshments will be served from 11 a. m. to 6 p. m.

The programme for the evening's entertainment at the Grand Opera House will give pleasure to our guests. A less formal entertainment will also be prepared and rendered at the Grand Army Headquarters, on Requena street.

DECORATIONS.

The principal streets of the city have been decorated with large strings of multi-colored flags, emblematic of the G. A. R. These are placed across the streets, which, viewed from a distance, present a very gay appearance throughout. The principal hotels, business buildings, and the courthouse and city hall are likewise decorated with flags and streamers of bunting.

The collecting of money, to defray the expenditures attending the reception on Monday, went on successfully all day yesterday.

The idea of having all business places closed on the 16th has been abandoned.

Fruit-growers and others have liberally contributed donations of the different kinds of fruit now in season. All further contributions should now be left at the Tabernacle.

Marshal Jordan has made the following amendment to the order issued yesterday, regarding the procession: The Prisoners of War will take post in line immediately in rear of Sons of Veterans. The Order of United Mechanics will take post immediately in rear of the Woman's Relief Corps, and in front of the Mayor and Council. When the procession reaches Second street on the return, and in breaking up, Aide L. E. Mosher, with such assistance as he may select, is charged with the duty of escorting visiting G. A. R. men to the Pavilion, where lunch will be first served to them by the ladies in charge.

Gen. Backus has telegraphed from San Francisco that the bill of $100 sent the Los Angeles committee for decorations should be forwarded to him, as the decorations are meant as a compliment.

The ladies at the Tabernacle will provide the uniformed members of the Young Men's Republican Club with hand bouquets to-morrow at 9 o'clock.

A meeting of the whole General Committee on Entertainment will be held at Old Armory Hall, this afternoon at 5:30, at which citizens are requested to be present. The object of the meeting is to complete the final arrangements for the reception.

To-morrow the Tabernacle will be thrown open to the visitors. Sixteen tables thirty-two feet long have been provided to hold the refreshments that will be dispensed between the hours of 11 and 6.

G. A. R. Entertainment.

The Monday evening entertainments for the G. A. R. and their friends, will be as follows: At the Grand Opera House Mayor Spence will preside, and a programme composed of speeches by prominent visiting comrades, with an address of welcome by Rev. W. E. Stradley, and vocal and instrumental music.

Both the Ohio band and the Eagle Corps are expected.

The vocal music will consist of solos, quartettes of male voices and large choruses.

The famous Modoc Club will give one of their best pieces.

An invitation is extended to the members of the G. A. R. and their accompanying friends. Admission by badges—at the G. A. R. headquarters, at Requena street. Prof. Ira A. More will preside, and make the address of welcome.

The entertainment will partake of a social nature, but the prominent speakers will be present, as also will the well-known Modoc Club.

Besides these, excellent home talent, dramatic and musical, will assist in making the occasion most enjoyable. By order of committee.

Beaumont.

One hundred choice lots in this beautiful new town will be given away to any one who will improve them if taken on or before September 15th next. No such offer was ever made as this in Southern California. Call on proprietors, the Southern California Investment Company, 114 First street.

You Can Buy Lots,

Corner or inside, on my subdivision, corner Washington, Oak and Locust streets, two blocks west from Figueroa street. Lots 80 feet front on Washington by 209 feet deep; lots 50 feet, 64 feet, 68 feet and 72 feet front on Oak street by 127 feet and 157 feet deep. J. C. DALY,

Room 3, 75 N. Spring street.

T. E. Rowan; agent, 114 N. Spring St.

Call Early.

Call early and purchase a lot in the Hubbard tract. You get more than value for your money, and only have to pay $30 down. Call early, make yourself happy, and your children will rejoice in your good sense. See Charles Victor Hall, 10½ South Spring, he will take you down at 2 p. m. A free ride, and you all make delightful company.

One Year for Mitchell.

Chas. F. Mitchell, who tried to shoot M. L. Wicks, at Lancaster last fall, about some disputed money matters, was yesterday sentenced to one year in San Quentin.

Lots in Alcantara Grove,

On Main, Seville and Grand avenues are the very finest and cheapest in the city. One-half cash. F. H. Barclay, 30 South Spring.

For Sale

At a sacrifice this week, to satisfy mortgage, cottage house, modern, and three lots, end of Temple Street Cable Road. Strong & Blanchard, 39 N. Spring, Room 6.

A Splendid Drive

To the Electric Railway Homestead Association tract. Go and invest there and you will be glad you did.

The Bonnie Brae Tract.

This name, of pleasant Scotch memory, has been appiled to one of the most charming tracts in the environs of Los Angeles. It adjoins the City Park, on Seventh and Ninth streets, and occupies an elevated plateau commanding a view of the entire southwestern portion of the city—that portion which is so rapidly filling up with elegant residences and fine villas. A sweep of the eye takes in all the southwestern suburbs and the plain that stretches away to Santa Monica. Although Bonnie Brae is so commanding with respect to the country in the south and west, the approach from the city side is without any steep ascent. No hills to go over or to go around. The lots in this tract are level, and there is no adobe soil to contend with. Water in abundance.

The Central street-railroad extension, now building out Ninth, passes directly by the Bonnie Brae tract, and, in a few weeks, will afford quick and cheap communication. Speedy transit annihilates space, and the Bonnie Brae will soon seem to be in the heart of the city.

Many of the commanding lots alluded to have been purchased by the best class of citizens and business men. The architects have in hand already plans and specifications for several fine residences, and more will follow in quick succession, once the improvement is inaugurated. A number of the lots have passed from second to third hands at a good advance over the original price.

Maps and full information cocerning the tract may be had at the office of Dobinson & Fairchild, 42 North Spring street.

Notice.

Those of the citizens of Los Angeles who anticipate getting a little out of the business center and din of the city, to give place to business houses, and wish more room, better air, high and beautiful location, should see S. A. Mattison's "City Park and Lake Tract." Special terms will be given to those who will build good houses. Mr. S. A. Randall is now building a very large fine residence on the corner of Ninth and Alvarado streets, and others are contracted to be built this summer and fall. This tract is on the highest part of what was formerly S. A. Randall's thirty-five acres on Ninth street. Those selecting first will get the best sites on which to build their homes. A map of this tract, with prices marked on each lot, can be seen at Room 23, Schumacher Block, opposite the postoffice.

S. A. MATTISON.

Original Hammam Baths.

After a tiresome trip, visitors should avail themselves of a visit to the Genuine Hammam Bath House, northwest corner Spring and First streets, under the efficient management of Dr. E. Robbins, where you can have a Turkish, Russian, sulphur, electric or medicated bath. They are just the thing for making one feel like "a new person." These baths are also beneficial for persons suffering from colds, rheumatism, paralysis, general debility, nervous prostration and all pulmonary diseases. The best of lady and gentlemen attendants. Remember this is the only genuine Hammam Bath House in Los Angeles. Open from 9 a. m. till midnight, and Sunday mornings. Conducted only on a scale that is inviting to the elite.

Ford, of the St. Elmo, Returns Thanks and Makes New Promises.

To the old patrons of the St. Elmo Hotel, who daily heap compliments upon me for the great improvement of the table and the house generally since my advent, I must return thanks. I cannot say that I feel in the least flattered, for I have reduced former prices, improved the entire house and decorated all rooms in the highest style of art; added to which the best cook of Southern California has charge of my kitchen, and the steward and clerks have no superiors. Yes, my reputation shall be the best, and never will a patron shun the house after once calling. My motto is: First-class, strict propriety and reasonable prices. GEORGE O. FORD,

St. Elmo Hotel.

Aug. 14, 1886.

The Apex Reached.

Looking down upon the ladder of success, we see our imitators vainly attempting to climb upward; some on the first step, some on the second, and so on; and, although everything seems to be in their favor, yet they never come within Hale-ing distance. There is but one topmost round; and, standing in this position, we defy imitation in whatever form it may come. We know—we have the goods; and having this sense of security, we feel perfectly safe in offering values at unheard-of prices, knowing full well that our patrons take us at our word.

That polycracy cannot be possible has been proven in every age since the disintegration of the Roman Empire; for without union or perfect control there can be no strength in anywise whatever. To use an aphorism, "we believe in business;" and what is business to us must be to the advantage of the purchaser. We have proven this maxim conclusively in the past, and the appended list will show our sincerity at the present time:

For Wednesday, Aug. 18—

3600 yards Bates's dress ginghams at 6c per yard—A beautiful line of checks and broken plaids, and cannot be bought elsewhere under 15c.

3000 yards Dentelle Orientelle; Dentelle Pompadour, and Egyptian point laces at 12½ and 15c per yard; from 7 to 10 inches in width and not less than one-half value.

1900 yards check nainsook at 7c per yard; plaids and broken checks, and worth 12½c.

1275 yards Albatross dress lawns at 3c per yard; in assorted colors—black, tan, ecru, pink and blue. The last of the season.

1000 yards ticking at 10c per yard; suitable for tenting purposes and for ladies' skirts: worth 15c.

200 yards French pique will be closed out at 5c per yard.

900 yards F. F. cashmere at 25c per yard; worth 50c; cannot be duplicated under 65c.

100 600-bone patent corsets at $1.75 each; silk embroidered, both top and bottom; this corset is worth $2.50.

12 dozen patent Marseilles bedspreads at $1.25 each; 10-4 in size and beautiful in designs; worth $2.

90 pairs 10-4 blankets at $2 per pair; suitable for camping, also very desirable for bed blankets; worth $3.25.

1000 dozen ladies' linen collars at 5c each; full cape and good finish.

29 dozen gents' neckties at 25c each. There ties are worth 40c.

40 dozen shaker socks at 12½c per pair; worth 20c.

50 dozen ladies' vests at 35c each; four thread, superfine quality and worth 75c.

The beautiful line of checked and broken plaid ginghams at 6c per yard, displayed in our north show window; laces for inspection in south window.

To be sold

Wednesday, Aug. 18th,

Wednesday, Aug. 18th, at

J. M. HALE & CO.'S,

J. M. HALE & CO.'S,

7 and 9 Spring Street.

7 and 9 Spring Street.

Guard yourself and family against sickness and disease by getting a "Gate City Stone Filter" and drinking pure filtered water. The cheapest, most durable and efficient filter in the market. Found at Parmelee's Bazaar, 108, 110 and 112 N. Main St.

Stationary and Confectionery.

The establishment of Messrs. Off & Greer, No 48 N. Main street, is growing very popular with our citizens. They have everything in the fancy and staple stationery line. Eastern papers, periodicals and magazines. Subscriptions are taken for leading periodicals at publishers' rates. The California department is complete in every respect.

The finest confectionery can be found here. Meister's celebrated ice-cream always on hand—the neatest ice-cream parlors for ladies in the city. French candies of every variety. Fresh caramels of the choicest selection. They are doing a very large business, in consequence of their excellent quality.

EXCURSIONS.

PHILLIPS Popular Pleasure Parties going East leave here Aug. 19 and Sept. 2. Call on or address A. PHILLIPS & Co., 134 N. Main st., Los Angeles.

WARNER BROS. & CROSBY EXCURSIONS East and West. 302 N. Main st.

L. M. WALTERS' Excursions, for August, going East leave Los Angeles the 3d, 17th and 31st. Office, St. Elmo Hotel.

ALL ABOARD—Violet's select and popular overland excursions leave Los Angeles first and third Tuesdays of every month. O. H. VIOLET, Manager.

Church Notices.

CENTRAL BAPTIST CHURCH.—At Good Templars' Hall. Dr. Pendleton, of San Francisco, will occupy the pulpit, both morning and evening.

FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH, CORNER Fort and Sixth sts.—Services at 11 a. m. Preaching by Rev. M. V. Wright, of Riverside. No services in the evening. Seats free. All cordially invited.

CHURCH OF THE UNITY, OPERA House.—At 11 a. m., subject of Dr. Fay's sermon: "The Conflicting Elements in Human Nature." Mrs. Mamie Perry Davis will sing, and hereafter she will have charge of the choir.

MAIN STREET M. E. CHURCH, corner of S. Main and Laurel streets. —Preaching at 11 a. m. and 7:45 p. m. by the pastor, Rev. I. L. Spencer. Morning subject: "The Redemption Price." Evening subject: "The Great Philanthropist." Sunday school at 2:30 p. m. All invited.

ST. PAUL'S (PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL) Church, Olive street. To day the Rev. Charles L. Fitchette, of Gainesville, Tex., will read the service and preach. Rev. H. J. Jeffries will be at Santa Monica Mission all day. There will be a celebration there at 7:30 a. m. Morning prayer at 11; evening prayer at 7.

FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH, CORNER OF Fort and Sixth sts. Swedish service will be held at 7 p m. Rev. Nathaniel Smith.

Special Notices.

☞ Ladies having table-cloths for tables at Tabernacle, please send them in by 8 A. M. Monday. We want an immense number of button-holes and hand boquets, and if you can't make them up, bring flowers. We would like a good many ladies to help before the procession Monday morning at the church. LUCY MOORE, President General Reception Committee.

☞ Ex-Prisoners of War are requested to assemble at G. A. R. Headquarters to take their proper place in the procession. Suitable badges will be furnished by applying to me. J. F. WALKER, President of War Association, State of California.

☞ Attention Select Knights A. O. U. W.—You are hereby requested to appear in full uniform at A. O. U. W. Hall, Grand Opera building, on Monday, August 16th, at 8:30 A. M., sharp, to participate in the procession of the Grand Army of the Republic. Uniforms for all Select Knights will be placed in the hall previous to the hour of meeting. Per order C. H. WHITE, Commander California Legion, No. 1; ROBERT SHARP, Commander Los Angeles Legion, No. 6; C. F. RUTAN, Commander Pacific Legion, No. 16.

☞ House Movers, Attention—Call at Downey block, Wednesday, August 18, between 10 and 12 a. m.

☞ Metropolitan Loan Association of Los Angeles.—Notice is hereby given that the first regular meeting of the members of the Metropolitan Loan Association, for the purpose of receiving stock, paying first month's dues and loaning money on hand, will be held at the office of the association, Board of Trade Rooms, Baker Block, at 8 o'clock p. m., on TUESDAY, the 17th day of August, 1886. All subscribers will please be promptly on hand. By order of the President. HENRY ORTLIPP, Secretary.

☞ Notice.—The city office of the University of Southern California is at 132 N. Main st. (Mascarel Block), in the office of Judge R. M. Widney. Hours from 10 a. m. to 12 m.

☞ G. A. R.—Frank Bartlett Post No. 6 meets every TUESDAY EVENING in Good Templar's Hall, N. Main st. A cordial invitation extended to all visiting Comrades. HORACE BELL, P. B., SAM KUTZ, Adjutant.

WANTED—HELP.

WANTED—A good girl for light housework. Apply at 428 East Twelfth street, between 3 and 6 p. m.

WANTED—Man for general work; one who has had experience in ornamental gardening; will have the care of a small orchard, horse, cow, etc. Address P. O. box 538.

WANTED—General Employment and Intelligence Office. Males and females wishing employment, and citizens wanting help can save time and expense by calling on MRS. E. H. MOORE, 21 S. Main street.

WANTED—A girl for general housework, at Kimball Mansion, 131 New High st.

WANTED—A good, strong woman, who can cook, wash and iron. No. 12 Court st. Wages, $25 per month.

WANTED—A good lady waiter. No. 12 Court st. Wages, $6 per week.

WANTED—You to send your name and address to No. 12 Court st., if you wish employment.

WANTED—Three men for thresher; two men for scraper team; six girls; three men and teams; two men waiters; two good carpenters. No. 30 W. First st.

WANTED—First-class coat and pants makers. McMILLAN & SUTHERLAND, parlors 8½, 9 and 10, Schumacher block.

WANTED—Five carpenters. Inquire at Alhambra Postoffic, or address Box 388, City.

WANTED—Girl or lady for light housework. Apply immediately, 241 S. Hill.

WANTED—At once, 4 good mattress-makers. G. W. ROBBINS & CO., 241 N Main st.

WANTED—Ladies wanting help and girls wanting situations will be honestly treated by M. CHESTER, 35 S. Spring st.

TO LET—HOUSES.

TO LEASE—Villa Hotel and Cottages to lease for a term of years; a tract of 5 acres beautifully located in the most desirable and thickly settled part of the city; artistically laid out, having old trees of rare varieties, shrubs, fruits and flowers. Will be remodelled and cottages built among the trees, with fine walks and drives; all to be completed at once, and leased for a first-class family and tourist hotel. A splendid opportunity for a man who has had the right experience in this line. Parties interested, send address to box 538, Los Angeles, Cal.

TO LET—Furnished cottage 5 rooms, one block from Second st. cable road; bath and modern conveniences; ocean view. Inquire at Room 9, McDonald Block.

ROOMS AND BOARD

BOARD AND ROOMS—Southeast corner Fourth and Spring sts.

TO LET—Handsomely furnished rooms, with or without board. 426 S. Spring st.

BOARDING—A limited number of table boarders at usual prices can be accommodated at the MAKABA, 221 S. Main.

KIMBALL MANSION, strictly first-class, fine suites and large single rooms, modern improvements, without board; near business; terms reasonable. New High st., near Temple

MONEY TO LOAN.

TO LOAN—$500, $1000, $1500, $2000. J. S. MALTMAN, 108 N. Main st., Room 9.

$100,000 TO LOAN on first-class real estate; mortgage tax paid by mortgagee. A. J. VIELE, 55 North Spring st.

MONEY TO LOAN—In sums to suit on real estate security; mortgages bought and sold. McKOON & BRODTBECK, No. 19 N. Spring st.

MONEY TO LOAN—Large or small amounts; long or short time. LAMB & GRIFFIN, 19 W. First st.

TO LET—ROOMS.

TO LET—Two or three furnished rooms for housekeeping, 424 Seventh street.

TO LET—Four rooms, suitable for housekeeping; brussels carpets, large pantry and cooking-stove, with Edward's burner complete. No children. Rent $25. Inquire of H. E. SMALL, 155 New High st., opposite Los Angeles Furniture Co.

FOR RENT—New and nicely furnished rooms, corner Hill and Sixth sts., "Norwood. R. L. KIMBALL, proprietor.

TO LET—An elegant room; well lighted; 23x26, on ground floor, in my brick building, No. 37 Fort st.; suitable for an office, or merchant tailor, or any light manufacturing. E. B. MILLAR.

446 SOUTH HILL—Nicely furnished rooms to let.

TO LET—16 rooms, central; furniture for sale or exchange; a first-class place. GRAHAM, TAYLOR & CO., 12 W. First st.

TO LET—No. 1 front office. WILCOX & ROBBINS, 34 N. Spring st.

TO LET—A large bay window room, elegantly furnished, with bath and modern conveniences. Suitable for two gentlemen. Apply to J. L., Times office.

TO LET—Nicely furnished room, with or without board, in a private family, for one or two gentlemen. Apply J. B. TRUE, 34 Spring st.

TO LET—Suite of rooms suitable for four gentlemen. No. 8 S. Hill st.

230 W. FIRST ST.—Cor. Hill, Furnished rooms, with good private board.

SANTOU'S BLOCK, 16½ Upper Main st.—Rooms en suite or single, by the day, week or month; new building; newly furnished; well ventilated; first-class. Mrs. J. HUNTER.

220 S. FORT ST.—St. Helena House, sunny rooms, neatly furnished; first class location.

MISCELLANEOUS.

EDUCATIONAL—1886-87—The regular session of the Medical College of the University of Southern California begins the second Wednesday in October. For further information address J. P. WIDNEY, A. M., M. D., Dean, Los Angeles, Cal.

LOST.

LOST OR STRAYED—A roan cow, from Eleventh and Pearl sts., on Wednesday evening. Had brass knobs on horns. Return to 91 East Pico st., and receive reward.

LOST—Between Fashion Stable and Wickersham's Corral, a backband to a double set of harness. The finder will please return it to WICKERSHAM'S Stable and be suitably rewarded.

WANTED—SITUATIONS.

VINEYARDIST—An experienced Vineyardist desires a situation as foreman in a Vineyard, through the grape harvest; best of references given. Address A. F. J., Times office, within three days.

DRESSMAKER—A first-class dressmaker, cutter and fitter wishes to make engagements to work in families by the day; best of references. Call on or address Mrs. A. C. M., 17 E Fifth st., near Main.

DRAUGHTSMAN—A good architectectural draughtsman wishes to take charge of an office. Address DRAUGHTSMAN, Box 306, Los Angeles.

SITUATION WANTED—By young man of excellent habits, just graduated from Woodbury's Business College. T. C. NARAMORE, Jr., Box 890.

TUTOR—Situation by young man as attendant on invalid or tutor to boys. Satisfactory references given. Address E. B., this office.

HOUSEKEEPER — A respectable widow lady wishes a position as housekeeper first-class hotel, or for widower. Address B., Times office.

WANTED—MISCELLANEOUS.

WANTED—Low-priced, improved or un improved lot; must be of good size and on a graded street. C. A. SUMNER & CO., Real Estate Agents and Auctioneers, 14 N. Spring st.

WANTED—Furnished, 5-room cottage, with modern improvements; in good locality. C. A. SUMNER & CO., Real Estate Agents and Auctioneers, 14 N. Spring st.

WANTED—A partner in a good paying nursery business. No. 12 Court st.

$2000 WANTED for six months, on good personal security, in value $3500; will pay 1 per cent. and give $75 per mouth wages. Address H., this office.

WANTED—A widow lady wants to rent a house, 10 to 15 rooms; first-class and central. Address L. S., Times office.

WANTED—To rent good house close to P. O. Call at 36½ N. Spring st.

WANTED—To buy barbershop in city or neighboring town. Address, stating price. CHAS. MURRAY, City.

WANTED—Rooming house in exchange for real estate. DOMESTIC S. M. CO., cor. First and Main.

WANTED—The public to know that we buy, sell and exchange furniture, stoves, clothing and books. TAYLOR, 322 South Spring st.

FOR EXCHANGE.

FOR EXCHANGE—House of five rooms and bath with two lots, in San Francisco; price, $3,000; to be exchanged for improved place near Los Angeles of from one to ten acres. C. A. SUMNER & CO., Real Estate Agents and Auctioneers, 14 N. Spring.

TO EXCHANGE—Los Angeles City and County property for Eastern property. FULLER, LAYNY & SARGENT, 12 Court street.

FOR EXCHANGE—10 acres at Alhambra, all in bearing fruits, to exchange for land near Florence; or will exchange 39 acres at Florence for Alhambra land. Address Box 388, City.

FOR EXCHANGE—Eastern property for city or country property; also 24 head of horses; will pay difference. Call on ERNST & ROSS, 38 N. Main st., Room 10, Phillips Block.

FOR SALE—CITY PROPERTY.

FOR SALE—Fine business corner lot, Fort and Temple sts; to be sold cheap. Also choice lot on Fort street, near Fifth; $300 per foot. C. A. SUMNER & CO., Real Estate Agents and Auctioneers, 14 N. Spring st.

FOR SALE—Choice city residence lots, size 25x180 feet, Hill st., between Fourth and Fifth, $1,500 cash, $825 in one and $825 in two years. OWNER, box 161, Los Angeles.

FOR SALE—A choice corner lot, 120x165, in Sonora town; a decided bargain. GRAHAM, TAYLOR & CO.

FOR SALE—At a sacrifice, this week, to satisfy mortgage, cottage house, modern, and three lots, end of Temple-street cable road. STRONG & BLANCHARD, 39 N. Spring street, room 6

FOR SALE—Six lots, not far out; well-located; convenient to street cars; five at $500 each; one at $700. Also three good lots on Main st. J. C. OLIVER, 35 S. Spring st.

FOR SALE—Lot 50x150, near Washington and Figueroa sts.; $250; $25 down; balance in two years, at 8 per cent.

FOR SALE—Corner Twelfth and San Pedro, lot 50x150, with house; a great bargain. Apply on the premises.

FOR SALE CHEAP—Corner lot, 60x125 ft., with good 4-room house; worth $1900, price $1550. ROCHESTER & LAYTON, 9 N. Main st.

FOR SALE—Houses on installment plan on easy terms; lodging houses centrally located; houses and lots in all parts of town, and acre property in town and country. ROCHESTER & LAYTON, 9 N. Main st.

FOR SALE—COUNTRY PROPERTY.

FOR SALE—Fine tract of 80 acres, within city limits; well located for subdivision; easy terms to the right party. C. A. SUMNER & CO., real Estate Agents and Auctioneers, 14 N. Spring st.

FINE SUBURBAN HOME—Ten acres just outside city; good new house, barn, new grounds, in fruits, vineyard and alfalfa; best improved neighborhood, near city; must be sold at once; sure bargain. Call at 12 Court street.

FULLER, LAYNY & SARGENT.

$4800 WILL BUY ONE OF THE best small Fruit Farms in the county; just outside the city; 8 acres, 800 bearing fruit trees; 10 varieties, including oranges; 1000 bearing raisin grapes; with house of 5 rooms, and bath, windmill, tank, and other buildings. Address OWNER, P. O. Box 859.

FOR SALE—Terms easy. 16 acres of old orange orchard, adjoining city; an excellent investment. Address P. O. box 1375, Los Angeles.

FOR SALE—Forty acres of choice land, close to the city; well located for subdividing; very cheap, J. C. OLIVER, 35 S. Spring st.

FOR SALE—Cheap homes, 5, 10, or 20 acre tracts, 16 miles south of Los Angeles, on small monthly payments. WALTERS & JONES, St. Elmo Hotel.

FOR SALE—Ten acres near Los Angeles; will take one or two good horses on first payment; long time on balance. Inquire of MELCHOR, 34 N. Spring st.

FOR SALE—LIVE STOCK.

FOR SALE—Large bay horse, family or draught; $200. Apply to FORD, St Elmo Hotel.

FOR SALE—Beautiful 3-year-old Richmond colt, perfect and gentle; new buggy and new set of harness. Owner having no further use for it, will sell it at a bargain. Apply at 4 W. First st.

FOR SALE—First-class, fresh cows, at No. 18 N. Los Angeles st. WOOLLEY & MATLOCK, Auctioneers.

FOR SALE — Fresh cows, thoroughbred Jerseys and Jersey grades; very gentle, and first-class milkers. Address F. J. BARRETTO, Downey, Cal.

FOR SALE—Poland China hogs; finest in Southern California. Apply to JOHN CABALERIS, Sepulveda Station, or write Los Angeles P. O.

FOR SALE—MISCELLANEOUS.

$2800—Mortgage on first-class security, drawing 10 per cent interest, for sale by C. A. SUMNER & CO., Real Estate Agents and Auctioneers, 14 N. Spring.

FOR SALE—A lodging house of ten rooms, doing good business, near railroad shops and large foundry; suitable for a boarding house. Call or address 16 Elmira st

FOR SALE—New canopy-top spring-wagon, suitable for three seats; or exchange for single-horse, two-seated buggy. H. G. BILLINGS, cor. Hill and Third sts.

FOR SALE—A light, pleasant business, paying $100 a month, for $300, if sold within five days. B., Times office.

FOR SALE CHEAP—A new 300-gallon steam still, with all improvements. Apply to DOBINSON & FAIRCHILD, 42 N. Spring street, Los Angeles.

FOR SALE—Cheap, a small restaurant, with an established, paying trade. Address X. Y., Times office.

FOR SALE—School books by OLMSTED & WALES, 19 W. First st.

FOR SALE—Or to let, Phoenix Steam Laundry; first-class in every particular; all latest improved machinery; good business established. Address E. M. MILLS, Phoenix, A. T.

FOR SALE—$750; a restaurant doing good business, near new Postoffice; advantageous lease for two years, including water; best location in town. Address P., Times office.

FOR SALE—A magnificent organ for sale cheap. MERRILL'S Book and Stationery Store, 114 First st., Nadeau Block.

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MRS. C. W. DOW—Will be in her office, on and after August 14th, ready to receive all orders for help. All city and country orders promptly attended to. Female Employment Office, rooms 13 and 15, Downey block.

THE TIMES AND THE MIRROR.

The LOS ANGELES DAILY TIMES and the LOS ANGELES WEEKLY MIRROR are the leading papers of the important section of California in which they are published.

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The Times.

Grand Army Edition.

SUNDAY, AUGUST 15, 1886.

The Buena Vista Street Bridge.

Long ago the TIMES placed itself on record as favoring the construction of an elevated iron bridge at the northern terminus of Buena Vista street, spanning the tracks of the Southern Pacific and San Gabriel Valley railroads, extending across the river and giving safe transit to the east side at Hoff street. This project, after slumbering the regulation period, seems now in a fair way of realization, the Council at its last session having appropriated $15,000 towards it. It is estimated that the bridge in question will cost from $22,000 to $30,000. While the city appropriation is altogether inadequate to cover the expense, it nevertheless furnishes a nucleus, and by good management, allied to some public spirit, the whole sum can be raised. It is understood that Senator Stanford, of the Southern Pacific, has pledged his company to the amount of $3000 to $5000 for this purpose, and was at one time prepared totake the initiative in the construction. The San Gabriel Valley Company, which is public spirited and liberal, will no doubt contribute its pro rata. A fourth contributor might be the county of Los Angeles. Years ago the county bore half the expense of the covered bridge across the river at Macy street. This outlay was justified on the ground that it furnished communication with the city for a large and important section of outlying country. The argument would be equally valid with regard to the Buena Vista street bridge. Glendale and the other up-river sections, Crescents, Highlands, Garvanzo, Pasadena and all the foothills lying beyond would come in for a share of the benefits from this bridge. By all means let the county bear a share of the financial burden. And finally, after the railroads and the county have contributed, let the citizens of East Los Angeles and large property owners in the eastern suburbs, come in to make up the balance. They can well afford to donate liberally, and they would derive ten dollars for one in the enhancement of their property.

There is no dodging the fact that the time has come when better means of communication must be furnished between the east and west sides. The San Fernando street route along the ganglion of railroad and street-car tracks is now hazardous, and with the constantly increasing traffic, is often next to impassable for country teams. The Buena Vista street route would furnish the safe and easy means of communication that is imperatively demanded. In a short time the Downey avenue relict will doubtless be replaced by a good bridge and we shall have still another at Chavez street. All these will be in good request, and the public will then wonder how they ever got along without them.

A SEWING MACHINE without a wheel in it has been invented by a German. It measures only eight inches high by about two inches wide and one inch deep. It is fitted at the foot with a screw clamp, by which it can be fixed to the edge of a table and fairly worked by a child. The working motion consists of a veritical plunger pressed downwards by the finger from the top, the plunger being returned into position for the next push by a spring. It makes a perfect lock-stich, and will sew all kinds of fabrics, fine or coarse, within certain reasonable limits.

THE San Diego Union claims—and "claims it with confidence"—that the population of that town has been increasing at the rate of 500 per month for the last eight months. It says: "We now have more than 8,000. At the *present* rate of increase it will take seven years to give us 50,000. But we think the "nearness" is nearer than that—say about five years." If there is one thing that a San Diego man is good at it is "figgers"—population statistics drawn from the fertile womb of future time, so to speak.

THE Prescott Courier is authority for the statement that a fine coal deposit has been discovered on the line of the Prescott and Ash Fork railroad, about four miles from Sullivan. It is claimed the deposit is greater than the Gallup deposit on the Atlantic and Pacific railroad. The coal, it is said, will make good coke.

THE Baron de Kalb bronze statue, for which Congress appropriated $10,000, will be unveiled at Annapolis on August 16 in the presence of a distinguished assembly. Secretary Bayard will speak, and a historical poem by James B. Randall, author of "Maryland," my Maryland" will be delivered.

CONGRESSMAN MARKHAM secured the restoration of the following sums in the passage of the River and Harbor bill: Wilmington harbor to $75,000; survey of Newport, San Diego and San Luis Obispo harbors to $5000; San Francisco harbor to $12,000; Redwood Creek to $500; Mokelumne River to $2500.

A FREIGHT war is in progress between the Santa Fé and the St. Louis and San Francisco roads.

THE SAUNTERER.

The Saunterer was out the other day on a tour of general inspection, "taking in" people and things generally, and looking about this big, wide, breezy world to see what was going on. Some distance out were two inclosures, which served as pastures, and in one of these were several staid, well behaved, matronly cows, leisurely chewing their cuds, with eyes half closed, standing in dreamy content in the shadows of the trees. In the other was a gay and frisky young colt, to whom evidently existence was a delight. The young thing was in a lively mood as I passed, and I stopped for a few moments to watch his antics. He set out first on a wild chase after his shadow. How he ran, and pranced, tossed his hoofs in the air, turned his head to the right and the left, wheeled about, reared and plunged as if he would like to jump out from himself and spread himself in gladness all over the pasture.

He had been frolicking but a few minutes before those staid cattle took in the situation. They opened their eyes wide, gave a whisk to their tails, and then came marching down to the line, and stood there, each with a head thrust over the fence, watching the antics of that equine juvenile.

It was as good an illustration of humor in animals as I ever witnessed, and I expect if I had waited a little longer I might have heard the "horse laugh" and the cows chime in with an appreciative response. They looked as if they enjoyed the whole show immensely. Even their cuds were forgotten, and they stood there, wide-eyed and as contented looking as the small boy at the circus.

***

Meeting some small boys the other day, each with his toy balloon, which he was gaily inflating, I was reminded of an article contained in a recent number of the London Lancet, under the head of "Toy Balloons," which was as follows:

"It seems that the little toy balloons or india-rubber bladders which children inflate with their breath may be readily reversed by inspiration and even drawn into the air passages. In two instances recently death has occurred by suffocation, a balloon of the sort being drawn into the opening of the glottis. This is a matter of danger which ought to be recognized. Parents and mothers should be on their guard." Remembering this, I cautioned the little fellows, but childlike they did not believe there was any danger because "mamma would not buy it for us to play with, you know, if there was."

That was a beautiful faith of the children's. But parents should not forget this danger.

***

Advertisers are not generally very particular about places selected for their advertisements, so that they get their attractions placed before the eye of the public. I mean that large class of dodging advertisers who neglect the legitimate channel of the newspaper, and resort to windows, fences and telegraph posts instead. The Saunterer passed an undertaker's establishment the other day, and there, amid the caskets and emblems of death, was the picture of a grinning negro minstrel, an advertisement for his troupe. Thus do death and life touch each other, and the show goes on.

***

I was out on Spring street Thursday evening, the evening of the day when the thermometer made the mistake of supposing it was hung up somewhere on the sultry Atlantic coast, and so went off in a frantic climb somewhere up in the nineties. When I passed a couple of "tenderfeet," who were evidently disturbed to think this paradise had any discomforts, and one of them was remarking, "I walked four miles this morning before breakfast, and it was as hot as the blue blazes."

Well, now, my dear sir, don't you be disturbed. We do not have many such mornings. They only come once in a while, as a reminder of the torrid discomfort you have left behind you under the August sun of the East, and they serve as a wholesome contrast to our usual pleasant summer weather. You don't often toss here all night perspiring under a thin sheet, and get up in the morning to find your bed drenched with unceasing perspiration. You go to bed and go to sleep, if your conscience don't disturb you, and the cool night air brings rest and refreshing slumber. Torrid nights don't belong here, and they are as big a surprise to us as a summer thunder-storm would be to a New England winter.

"Company K."

The following lines were written and published in a New Bedford, Mass., paper in 1863. They are reprinted from the Grand Army Record:

There's a cap in the closet,
Old, tattered and blue,
Of very slight value,
It may be, to you;
But a crown, jewel-studded,
Could not buy it to-day,
With its letter of honor—
Brave "Co. K."

The head that it sheltered
Needs shelter no more!
Dead heroes make holy
The trifles they wore;
So, like chaplet of honor,
Of laurel and bay,
Seems the cap of the soldier
Marked "Co. K."

Bright eyes have looked calmly
Its visor beneath,
O'er the work of the Reaper,
Grim Harvester Death!
Let the muster-roll, meagre,
So mournfully say
How foremost in danger
Went "Co. K."

Whose footsteps unbroken
Came up to the town,
Where rampart and bastion
Looked threatningly down?
Who, closing up breaches,
Still kept on their way,
Till guns, downward pointed,
Faced "Co. K."

Like cameras awful
Stood cannons aloof,
Till the signal was given
To strike off a spoof
Of the soul of the soldier
To send up to Him,
(Pray God he know it,
Through bloody and dim.)

Who faltered, or shivered?
Who shunned battle stroke?
Whose fire was uncertain—
Whose battle-line broke?
Go, ask it of history,
Years to-day,
And the record shall tell you,
Not "Co. K."

Though my darling is sleeping
To-day with the dead,
And daisies and clover
Bloom over his head,
I smile through my tears
As I lay it away—
The battle-worn cap
Lettered "Co. K."

Written for the SUNDAY TIMES.]

The Boys in Blue.

They are coming!
Tramp, tramp, tramp,
Their footsteps are sounding within our hearts,
Like the far-off echoes of long-gone years,
Ships of joy o'er-freighted with tears,
They are coming—the Boys in Blue.

They are coming!
Tramp, tramp, tramp,
Let the notes of your welcome be strong and free
Till the pines of Maine shall listen and thrill
And great heart throb in her granite hills,
They are coming—the Boys in Blue.

They are coming!
Tramp, tramp, tramp,
And their ranks are full, they're all here,
From Lookout, Antietam, Chancellorsville,
From Wilderness, Fair Oaks, Andersonville,
They are coming—the Boys in Blue.

They are coming!
Tramp, tramp, tramp,
All torn by the Cerberus dog of war,
Side by side, marching the quick and the dead,
Brave, true men, with their gallant tread,
They are coming—the Boys in Blue.

They are coming!
Grant at their head,
Filing out the starry old flag to the sun,
For nevermore shall your eyes behold
This full-weighted measure of priceless gold,
Who paid our ransom with human souls,
Our country's Boys in Blue.

EMILY GRAY MAYBERRY.

Alhambra, August 14.

The American Sunday School Union offers a premium of $1000 for the best book written for it upon Christian Obligations of Property and Labor. Each writer can select his own appropriate title, and is expected to present the Christian principles underlying the general subject, free from the bias and prejudice of current controversies. The work must contain from 60,000 to 100,000 words.

FRESH LITERATURE.

BUGLE-ECHOES—A Collection of Poems of the Civil War, Northern and Southern. Edited by Francis F. Browne. New York: White, Stokes & Allen.

Some wise and far-seeing writer has said, "Let me write the songs of a people and I care not who makes its laws." The influence which genuine poetry exerts upon the popular heart cannot easily be over-estimated. There is not a heart in America that beats responsive to the Old Flag, but what is thrilled anew as it hears the patriotic strains of the "Star-Spangled Banner." "The Battle Hymn of the Republic," was an inspiration to the soldiers of the late war, and nerved them to fresh deeds of glory and of daring, while the simple strains of "John Brown's Body Lies Mouldering in the Grave" quickened the pulses and strengthened the arm of the heroes who were "marching on" and fighting the battles for Freedom. These songs are the embodied sentiments of the national heart, and the soul of the principles which actuate a nation's life.

The volume before us is a collection of the really notable songs which the war evoked. They are full of the inspiration of the period in which they were written, the echoes of the great contest whose heroism has never been surpassed in the world's history. There is genuine poetry in the volume, which cannot fail to keep alive the sentiments to which it appeals. There was enough in that stirring epoch of our nation's life to make the grandest strains that ever poet sang. We will give a few extracts from both Northern and Southern poets. The following lines are from a poem written by Maurice Bell and entitled "The Alabama." The poetry is good, but the sentiment is execrable:

No trophy hung high on the foe's hated wall,
Shall speak of her final disaster,
Nor tell of the danger that could not appall
Nor the spirit that nothing could master!

And as long as one swift keel the strong surges stems,
Or "poor Jack" loves his song or his story,
Shall smile in tradition the valor of Semmes,
And the brave ship that bore him to glory.

The same spirit also breathes in a poem addressed to Jefferson Davis, and written by Fanny Downing, while he was a prisoner in Fortress Monroe. It shows the tone of Southern sentiment toward the arch rebel:

Ye fell, but gained a height sublime
And more than mortal fame,
Binding upon the breast of Time
An ever glorious name.
Chains and a prison cannot wrest
Your empire from its throne;
You find in every Southern breast
A kingdom and a home.

But, in the poem entitled "The Dead Cannoneer," written by James B. Randall, is embodied a tender sentiment:

O, mother of a blessed soul on high!
Thy tears may soon be shed,
Think of thy boy with princes in the sky,
Among the Southern dead.

The poems of loyalty contained in the volume are most of them grand and inspiring. Among these are Julia Ward Howe's "Battle Hymn of the Republic;" "The Stripes and the Stars," by Edna Dean Proctor; "Bethel," by A. J. H. Duganne; "The River Fight," by Henry Howard Brownell. What a picture of treason's strait is this from the latter poem, which is descriptive of Admiral Farragut when he ran his squadron past the Confederate batteries defending the Lower Mississippi, encountering and defeating a fleet of steamers, rams and five rafts:

First, as we fired at their flash,
'Twas lightning and black eclipse,
With the bowling roll and crash;
But soon, upon either bow,
What with forts, and fire-rafts and ships—
(The whole fleet was hard at it now,
All pounding away) and Porter,
Still thundering with shell and mortar—
'Twas the mighty sound and form
Of an equatorial storm!

For from the hour that the rebel stream,
With the Crescent City lying abeam,
Shuddered under our keel,
Smit to the heart with self-struck sting
Slavery died in her secession-ring
And Murder fell on his steel.

Edmund Clarence Steadman, in his beautiful tribute to our brave General Philip Kearney, entitled "Kearney at Seven Pines," sings in the following stirring strain:

O, evil the black shroud of night at Chantilly,
That hid him from sight of his brave men and tried!
Foul, foul sped the bullet that clipped the white lily,
The flower of our Knighthood, the whole army's pride!

Yet we dream that he still, in that shadowy region,
Where the dead from their ranks at the wan drummer's sign—
Sides on as of old, down the length of his legion,
And the word still is *Forward!* along the whole line.

The book is well worth the reading, and is for sale by Lazarus & Melzer, Spring street.

THEY TURNED TO THE RIGHT.

How Grant's Military Stand with the Men Hung Upon His Action.

Frank Wilkeson in Cleveland Leader.]

That evening the troops began to pour out of the woods in columns. The infantry soldiers marched soberly past the artillery. There were no exultant songs in those columns. The men seemed aged. They were very tired and very hungry. They seemed to be greatly depressed. I sat by the roadside in front of the battery, waiting for it to move, and attentively watched the infantry march past. Many of the soldiers spoke to me, asking if there was any authentic news as to where they were going.

"Here we go!" said a slab-sided Yankee private. "Here we go, marching for the Rapidan and the protection afforded by that river. Now, when we get to the Chancellorsville House, if we turn to the left we are whipped, at least so say Grant and Meade. And if we turn toward the river you will see hell. The bounty jumpers will break and run, and there will be the very devil of a panic. Oh, for a general!" he exclaimed; "oh, for a general who knows how to fight!"

"Suppose we turn to the right, what then?" I asked.

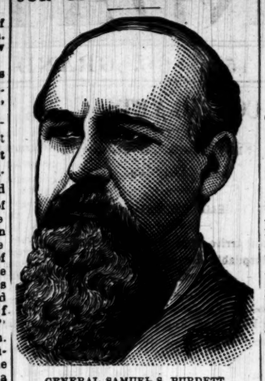
"That will mean fighting, and fighting on the line tae Johnnies have selected and intrenched. But it will indicate the purpose of Grant to fight," he replied.

Then he told me that the news in his Sixth Corps brigade was that Meade had strongly advised Grant to turn back and recross the Rapidan, and that this advice was inspired by the loss of Shaler's and Seymour's brigades on the evening of the previous day. This was the first time I heard this rumor, but I heard it fifty times before I slept that night. The enlisted men, one and all, believed it, and I then firmly believed the rumor to be authentic, and I believe it to-day. None of the enlisted men had confidence in Meade as a tenacious, aggressive fighter.

Grant's military standing with the enlisted men this day hung on the direction we turned at the Chancellorsville House. If to the left, he was to be rated with Meade and Hooker and Burnside and Pope. At the Chancellorsville House we turned to the right. Instantly all of us heard a sigh of relief. Our spirits rose. We marched free. The men began to sing. The enlisted men understood the flanking movement. That night we were happy. There was much interchange of opinion between the artillerymen and the infantry. We gathered from the loss these men enumerated in their own commands that the three days' fighting had cost Grant about 25,000 men, or a little more than one-fifth of the army. And the enlisted men—the volunteers who had brains in their skulls—always stuck to it that those figures correctly represented the losses of Union soldiers in the bloody Wilderness battle.

The Episcopal Church has been rapidly gaining in numbers and strength in San Diego, and steps are being taken for building a new church at a cost of $10,000, and a rectory to cost about $2500. The present parsonage and lot were purchased two years ago for $1800 and have just been sold for $4000.

OUR PORTRAIT GALLERY.



GENERAL SAMUEL S. BURDETT.

Gen. S. S. Burdett, who was chosen commander of the G. A. R. at the meeting at Portland, Maine, is an Englishman by birth, hailing from Leicestershire. He was, however, but twelve years of age when he came to this country, being accompanied by his two sisters. He is, therefore, far more of an American than an Englishman. Upon his arrival here he was bound out in Northern Ohio, and as was customary, under the old apprentice system, received for his services his board and clothing, with the privilege of attending school for three months during the year. Of the latter prerogative he availed himself fully, and, attending Oberlin College, so distinguished himself that he was enabled to teach in the lower classes, using the money thus obtained for his own advancement in the same direction. In 1856 he went West, and settling in Iowa, taught school in the day time whilst he made use of his leisure moments and his evenings in reading law. During the early part of 1858 he gained the cherished goal and was admitted to the bar. Upon the outbreak of the "late unpleasantness" he used all his means and time in organizing an Iowa cavalry regiment, and as a reward was commissioned lieutenant in Company B, which was mustered into service in August, 1861, and with other companies was sent to southwestern Missouri, to operate against guerrillas of that section. After two years of active service, broken down in health, he was ordered to St. Louis to be mustered out, but as he refused to be discharged he was appointed Assistant Provost Marshal for the Department of Missouri, and held this office until his three years of service had expired. He served afterwards as United States District Attorney for Southwestern Missouri, was elected to the 41st and again to the 42d Congresses, and but for the gerrymandering of his district, would have been elected for a third term. In April, 1874, he was made Commissioner of the General Land Office, by General Grant, a position which he obtained solely upon his merits and without solicitation. He remained in this position for two years, when, on account of his failing health, he was obliged to cease active life. Upon his restoration he took up the practice of law in Washington, practicing chiefly before the Court of Claims and the Supreme Court. Gen. Burdett is a splendid specimen of physical manhood, measuring 5 feet 10 inches, and weighing about 200 pounds. At the late encampment he was succeeded as Commander-in-Chief of the Grand Army by General Lucius Fairchild of Wisconsin.

EDWARD D. SALOMON.

Edward D. Salomon was the Chairman of the Parade Committee for the National Encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic, which took place at San Francisco.

Grand Encampment Song.

CALIFORNIA'S WELCOME TO THE G. A. R.

AIR—"*Marching Through Georgia*"

Awake! ye loyal people, for the land is all agiow,
Our mighty armies now are here, they're speeding to and fro;
The Golden Gate is rocking, how the waters ebb and flow,
While we are marching to glory!

CHORUS—March on, march on! We're bringing the Jubilee!
March on, march on! Our hearts and hands are free!
We'll make the mountains tremble and we'll shake the golden sea,
While we are marching to glory?

Welcome, O ye comrades, to our bright and sunny shore—
For you there is plenty, and for many a thousand more;
To the soldiers of our Nation we will open wide the door,
While we are marching to glory!

CHO.—March on, march on! etc.

They bore our burdens bravely, and they made the sacrifice;
O! crown them with your laurel, let your sweetest songs arise—
For they who fought our battles now shall win the golden prize,
While we are marching to glory!

CHO.—March on, march on! etc.

Welcome, O ye comrades! from the mountain and the plain,
From Mississippi valley to the rocky shores of maine;
By you the deathless corner-stone of Liberty is lain,
While we are marching to glory!

CHO.—March on, march on! etc.

Welcome, men of Cumberland, ye men of Tennessee!
With Sherman's valiant soldiers, and the men of Grant we see;
Their Captain has been mustered out, he takes a new degree,
While we are marching to glory!

CHO.—March on, march on! etc.

Wave your banners, blow the bugle, beat the mighty drum,
For gallant Logan, brave Burdette and Van Der Voort have come.
And loyal women crowns the scene—her lips shall not be dumb,
While we are marching to glory!

CHO.—March on, march on! etc.

The Armies of our Nation, they are mighty, they are grand,
From Maine away to New Orleans, and to the western strand;
My wondering eyes behold them as they tread the Golden Land,
While we are marching to glory!

CHO.—March on, march on! etc.

ELIZA A. PITTINGER.

The Mexican Veterans.

Amidst this grand ovation to the G. A. R. let us turn for a moment to the "veterans" of the Mexican War, and see to what extent our country is indebted to them for their bravery and hardships. Says an exchange: "Seventy thousand volunteers enlisted forty years ago for the Mexican War. They fought seventy battles and won them all. They brought to our country a million square miles of territory, out of which three and a half billions of gold have been dug, the weight of which is equal to the weight of the whole army, so each soldier won for his country his own weight in silver and gold. Ten thousand of the volunteers still live, and the recent law of Congress gives them each a pension of $96 a year.

GRANT IN PEACE.

Specially Contributed to the Times
BY GEN. ADAM BADEAU.

NUMBER XI.

GRANT, STANTON, AND JOHNSON.

Copyright, 1886.

During the spring and summer of 1866 both Grant and Stanton were opposing their common superior, for both believed that superior was opposing the declared will of the people, to whom Presidents are responsible. Stanton remained in the Cabinet for the express purpose of preventing Johnson from carrying out his opposition to the law. His course was approved by the mass of those who had been friendly to the Government during the war. It was approved by Grant, with whom the fact that the people had spoken was paramount. Had he disapproved the law he would have felt it his duty to enforce it, and he was shocked as well as pained at the spectacle of the President and nearly all his Cabinet devoting their energies and acts to plotting the obstruction and evasion of the law.

If he had felt some twinges of annoyances at Stanton's brusque demeanor, he put away the remembrance now, and throughout this entire crisis the two were heartily in accord. They concerted constantly how best to execute the intent of Congress in spite of him whom Stanton at least deemed a guilty conspirator. Stanton, indeed, being in the Cabinet, probably knew even more than Grant of the designs and machinations of the President. He had never relented from his original austerity toward rebellion, and Grant, once so lenient, had been gradually brought to a frame of mind in which he was able to stand by the side of the Secretary.

The situation was unprecedented in the history of the country. A Cabinet Minister and the General of the Army were doing their utmost to thwart their chief—the President; the two men of all those living who had been foremost in the struggle against rebellion were opposing the successor of Abraham Lincoln. The President himself, and all but one of his legal advisers, were engaged in the effort to subvert or prevent the declared will of the people, and those who in ordinary times should and would have been his most faithful supporters, now deemed it their highest duty to watch him, to check him, to detect his plans, to disclose to each other his movements, to unmask his designs, to circumvent and restrain and baffle his schemes. For they regarded the man who should have been the first servant of the State as at this moment the most dangerous enemy. They thought he was undoing all that they had achieved, bringing back the rule they had overturned, defying the decision of the faithful North, installing sedition in the place of loyalty. On the 7th of June Grant wrote to Sheridan as follows:

"I was absent from here on my way to West Point when the correspondence commenced between you and the Secretary of War which culminated in the removal of Governor Wells. I knew nothing of it, except what was published in the papers, until my return here yesterday. The Secretary's dispatch was in obedience to an order from the President written on Saturday before starting South, but not delivered to the Secretary until Monday after I left my office. I know Mr. Stanton is disposed to support you, not only in this last measure, but in every official act of yours thus far. He cannot say so, because it is in Cabinet he has to do this, and there is no telling when he may not be overruled; and it is not in keeping with his position to announce beforehand that he intends to differ with his associate advisers."

In fact both Grant and Stanton were frequently compelled to issue orders whose purpose they abhorred; orders which, though clearly designed to conflict with the intention of the law, were skillfully framed so as to be technically within its terms. They then more than once discussed the means by which they too could apparently obey the directions of a superior and yet neutralize his intent and purpose.

This very letter to Sheridan was written under peculiar circumstances, to explain away the apparent disapproval of the Secretary. Grant had gone to West Point, where I accompanied him, but his visit was suddenly terminated, and he returned to Washington because of a telegram from the Assistant Adjutant-General at his own headquarters, containing only these words: "You are needed here." This was in consequence of an agreement he had made with Stanton that he should be summoned in this way, if necessary. Thus the telegram from a captain was in reality a message from the Secretary of War. It meant, and Grant so understood it, that the President of the United States was plotting mischief, and that the General of the Army was required to help frustrate the design Grant at once gave up his engagements and hurried back to Washington.

In considering the behavior of both Grant and Stanton at this period, it must be borne in mind that this was no ordinary political crisis. It was not a struggle for office, or about a tariff or a bankrupt law in which they were engaged, but a dispute that followed hard on a terrible civil war. It was the reconstruction of the Union that was at issue. The question was whether the States that had seceded and the population that had rebelled should be readmitted to their former place with or without the stipulation and restrictions that the victors had decided to demand. More than this, the hopes held out by Johnson of easier terms had revived the ambitions and disturbed the quiet of the South. Naturally, after a great and disastrous convulsion there were many perturbed spirits, some perhaps ready to seize any opportunity to recover what they had lost; there was a population of millions recently set free, living among their former masters; there were the Unionists of the South in the midst of the unsuccessful Confederates; there was every cause for anxiety, every passion and sentiment to be appeased, and allayed and controlled.

All these seething elements of disorder were stirred up by Johnson's obstinacy. The Southerners would have submitted to the inevitable, but he encouraged and incited them to hold out still. If the decision of the North was accepted by the South, there would be an end of the trouble, but by the stimulating conduct of the President, by his incessant public and private provocations and persuasions and exhortations, he prolonged the struggle and made worse things probable. It was the apprehension of still further confusion and reawakened strife that made the situation so critical, and justified Grant and Stanton to themselves in their anomalous and extraordinary course. They believed that, by steadily carrying out the will of Congress and the people in spite of the President, they would put an end to the chaos, and bring back peace and the Union on the only terms which the victorious North would tolerate.

The feeling of his subordinate was of course known to the President, and it was no secret that he wished to rid himself of his War Secretary. But the friends of Congress, Grant among them, counselled Stanton not to resign. It was feared, however, that Johnson would peremptorily dismiss the Cabinet Minister who was no longer in his confidence, and Congress took extraordinary means to prevent this action. The well-known Tenure of Office bill was devised in order to make it impossible for Johnson to remove subordinates who were not in harmony with his views. The President naturally desired to have only his own supporters in office at such a crisis, while Congress was determined that those whom Lincoln had appointed should not be displaced by the successor who had certainly betrayed his party, who, they thought, was ready to betray his country. So the law was passed, against the protestations and over the veto of the President, prohibiting him, without the approval of the Senate, from removing officers whose confirmation required the Senate's approval. The rule was extended, with certain restrictions, to members of the Cabinet; and the President was not allowed to dismiss a Minister before the end of his term. He was at liberty, however, during the recess of Congress, to suspend any officer for cause, but must report the cause to the Senate when it reassembled. If, then, the Senate concurred, the officer was dismissed; if not, he was restored. This law, it was matter of notoriety, had especial reference to the Secretary of War. It was passed in March, and Congress adjourned on the 20th of July.

Eleven days afterward, Mr. Johnson sent for Grant and informed him that he intended to suspend Stanton, and at the same time remove Sheridan from New Orleans. He stated also that he meant to appoint Grant himself Secretary of War *ad interim*. There could be no possible doubt of the purpose of this step. It was intended to nullify, as far as possible, the action of Congress, to punish men for striving to execute the law, to hinder the reconstruction policy. Johnson could hardly have hoped to accomplish much by putting Grant in Stanton's place. Still the soldier was less unbending in manner than the Secretary, less uncompromising in the appearance of hostility; his military habit of subordination may even yet have misled the President. He certainly was less skilled in political chicanery, and Johnson may have thought it possible still to inveigle or overreach him. But the especial object doubtless was not so much to manage Grant as to affect the people, to produce the impression in the country that Grant was in accord with his Administration, and that, by entering the Cabinet at this crisis, he was offering proof of his sympathy with the President.

There was a personal reason why Johnson doubtless wished to foster this idea. It was plain by this time that Grant's popularity was likely to make him a Presidential candidate, and the belief that he favored Johnson would destroy his hold upon the Republicans. Grant had indeed so successfully concealed his opposition to the President from the public knowledge that the mass of the people could easily be led to suppose he was Johnson's adherent. This, of course, would antagonize the Republicans, while with the President's party the President himself was chief. Grant was probably the only rival that Johnson feared. He flattered himself he could defeat any other candidate of the Republicans, so that by making Grant impossible he would secure his own success. Thus the Administration undoubtedly hoped to enjoy the benefit of Grant's popularity at the very moment they were seeking to undermine it; a bit of craft worthy of Machiavelli.

But Grant protested earnestly against the entire proposition. He did this at once in conversation, when Johnson declared his design, and on his return to his headquarters he wrote the famous letter marked "Private," which had already been given to the world. I quote the portion referring to Stanton:

HEADQUARTERS
ARMIES OF THE UNITED STATES,
WASHINGTON, D. C. Aug. 1, 1867.

His Excellency, A. Johnson, President of the United States—DEAR SIR: I take the liberty of addressing you privately on the subject of the conversation we had this morning, feeling as I do the great danger to the welfare of the country should you carry out the designs then expressed.

First, on the subject of the displacement of the Secretary of War. His removal cannot be effected against his will without the consent of the Senate. Is it but a short time since the United States Senate was in session, and why not then have asked for this removal if it was desired? It certainly was the intention of the Legislative branch of the Government to place Cabinet Ministers beyond the power of Executive removal, and it is pretty well understood that, so far as Cabinet nominees are affected by the Tenure of Office bill, it was intended specially to protect the Secretary of War, whom the country felt great confidence in. The meaning of the law can only be explained away by an astute lawyer, but common sense and the views of loyal people will give to it the effect intended by its framers. * * *

In conclusion, allow me to say, as a friend desiring peace and quiet, the welfare of the whole country North and South, that it is in my opinion more than the loyal people of the country (I mean those who supported the Government during the great Rebellion) will quietly submit to, to see the very men of all others who they have expressed confidence in, removed.

I would not have taken the liberty of addressing the Executive of the United States thus, but for the conversation on the subject alluded to in this letter, and from a sense of duty, feeling that I know I am right in this matter.

With great respect, your ob't serv't,
U. S. GRANT, General.

There were several interviews within the next few days in which the subordinate strove to change the determination of his superior, but Johnson remained immovable. Grant had at once informed both Stanton and Sheridan of the President's purpose, as well as others in his confidence. These last were few, for Congress was not in session, and the principal people whom he might have consulted were absent. He discussed, however, with Stanton the course he should pursue in case the President persisted. It was agreed that his duty in that event was to accept the position proffered, and, as far as possible, prevent further mischief. He could take up Stanton's cause when Stanton was no longer in the Cabinet, and thus mitigate some of the evils of his removal.

Grant's protests, or some other cause, delayed Johnson's action just five days. Then, on the 5th of August, in a formal letter, the President requested Stanton's resignation. The same day Stanton answered, also in writing, that "public consideration of a high character constrained him from resigning before the next meeting of Congress." Again Johnson hesitated for a week; but on the 12th of August he issued an order in strict accordance with the provisions of the Tenure of Office Act, suspending Stanton and appointing Grant Secretary of War *ad interim*.

Grant thereupon addressed the following letter to Stanton, of which I preserved the original draft, with the lines struck out by Grant's own hand:

HEADQUARTERS
ARMIES OF THE UNITED STATES,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug 12, 1867.

Sir: Enclosed herewith I have the honor to transmit to you a copy of a letter just received from the President of the United States, notifying me of my assignment as Acting Secretary of War, and directing me to assume those duties at once.

In notifying you of my acceptance, I cannot let the opportunity pass without expressing to you my appreciation of the zeal, patriotism, firmness and ability with which you have ever discharged the duties as Secretary of War.

With great respect, your ob't serv't,
U. S. GRANT, General.

To Hon. Edward M. Stanton, Secretary of War.

To this Stanton replied as follows:

WAR DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON CITY, Aug. 12, 1867.

General: Your note of this date, accompanied or a copy of a letter addressed to you, August 12, by the President, appointing you Secretary of War *ad interim*, and informing me of your acceptance of the appointment, has been received.

Under a sense of public duty I am compelled to deny the President's right, under the Constitution and laws of the United States, to suspend me from office as Secretary of War, or to authorize any other person to enter upon the discharge of the duties of that office, or to require me to transfer to you or to any other person the records, books, papers, and other property in my official custody and charge as Secretary of War.

But, inasmuch as the President has assumed to suspend me from office as Secretary of War, and you have notified me of your acceptance of the appointment of Secretary of War *ad interim*, I have no alternative but to submit, under protest, to the superior force of the President.

You will please accept my acknowledgment of the kind terms in which you have notified me of your acceptance of the President's appointment, and my cordial reciprocation of the sentiments expressed.

I am, with sincere regard, truly yours,
EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

General Ulysses S. Grant.

Grant was not quite pleased with this letter, which seemed to imply that he was in accord with the President, or at least that he should not have accepted the post, but Stanton could hardly have been in an amiable mood when he was dispossessed, even toward the unwilling instrument of his removal.

But the annoyance Grant felt made no difference in his action. The crisis was too momentous for any personal feeling to be allowed to interfere. He had been thoroughly loyal to Stanton and to the country, and he became Secretary of War with the intention to do his utmost to carry out the policy that Stanton was removed for persisting to execute.

ADAM BADEAU.

THE GREAT BREAK-UP.

The News of Lee's Surrender Received in a Confederate Camp.

Gen. Duke in Southern Bivouac for Aug. 1

We had reached Christiansburg late in the evening of the 10th of April. The command had halted for the night, and the troops were about to go into camp, but the column was still closing up, and the larger part of it was still on the road. I remember that General Echols and I were dismounted and standing upon the turnpike surrounded by the soldiers. We were talking about some ordinary matter to which I had called his attention. Just then Lieutenant Clay galloped up and asked where he could find the General. General Echols indicated his presence; Clay approached and silently handed him a dispatch. General Echols opened and read it. I instantly perceived that it contained momentous and disastrous news. His face became intensely flushed, and then grew deadly pale. He quietly requested me to follow him out of the throng. I did so, and when we were a few paces away he read me the dispatch, which was from General Lomax, and in these words: "General Lee surrendered this morning at or near Appomatox Courthouse. I am trying with my own division and the remnants of Fitz Lee's and Rosser's divisions to arrange to make a junction with you."

Although prepared to hear of disaster, I had not expected anything so dreadful as this, and the announcement almost stunned me. I can never forget the feeling of utter dismay and despair with which I heard it, or the impression it produced upon the troops when the information reached them.

Gen. Echols had not intended to immediately divulge it. After a brief conference we agreed that the news should be concealed, if possible, from the men until the next day, and communicated that night only to the brigade and regimental commanders. We hoped that some plan might be devised which would enable us to hold the troops together until we could learn what policy would be pursued by Mr. Davis, and whether it would be our duty to endeavor to join Gen. Johnston. But to conceal such a fact when even one man was aware of it was impossible. Before we had concluded our brief conversation we knew from the hum and stir in the anxious, dark-browed crowds nearest to us, the restless oscillation of the long column as a whisper flew along it, the excitement which soon grew almost to a tumult, that the terrible tidings had gotten abroad. That night no man slept. Strangely as the declaration may now sound, there was not one of the six or seven thousand then gathered at Christiansburg, who had entertained the slightest thought that such an event could happen, and doubtless that feeling pervaded the ranks of the Confederacy.

We knew that Richmond had fallen. We knew that the heroic army which had so long defended Richmond was in retreat. We knew that it would be nomadic; that its operations could no longer be conducted upon the methods which support regular warfare, and that everything necessary to maintain its efficiency was lost. We could hazard no conjecture as to what would be done; yet that the army of Northern Virginia, with Lee at its head, would ever surrender, had never entered our minds. Therefore, the indescribable consternation and amazement which spread like a conflagration through the ranks when the thing was told can scarcely be imagined by one who has not had a similar experience.

For four years the people of the Southern States had lived under a separate government of their own, and had looked upon themselves as constituting a distinct nationality.

The very fact that those four years had been years of struggle, danger and sacrifice only the more intensified their aspirations for political separation and independent governmental existence.

What at first may have been with the mass of the population mere prejudice, as some have claimed, or at best but an ideal love of the freedom which, in its widest sense, means the right of the people of every sovereign community to control without interference or restriction their own affairs, had grown into an ardent wish for the maintenance of the Confederacy and a devotion to their Southern land which was limitless. Previous att

LOS ANGELES,

The Fair Queen of the Southern Coast.

THE MODERN PARADISE

A Condensed Sketch of Her History, Growth and Prospects.

MARVELOUS BUT TRUE STORY

From the Sleepy Adobe Hamlet to the Magnificent Modern City of To-day—What She Now Is.

Los Angeles has a history that is quaint and eventful. The record goes back more than a century, and comprehends the regimes of two peoples and two civilizations. The first settlement was made by Catholic Fathers in 1771, and the country remained under Spanish rule until 1822. Transformed then into a political province, it was under Mexican domination until 1847. In the latter year, by cession from Mexico, it became American, in conjunction with the rest of California.

There are, then, three historical epochs, as follows:

Catholics	1771 to 1822—51 years.
Mexican	1822 to 1847—25 years.
American	1847 to 1886—39 years.

For the city of Los Angeles the last epoch is, in turn, divisible into two periods, as follows:

A frontier town	1847 to 1866—19 years.
An American city	1866 to 1886—20 years.

The romance of the old ecclesiastical and provincial days has never been told, because no Washington Irving was born to tell it. In the affairs of the Catholic-Spanish province, Los Angeles played a prominent part, sustaining the largest mission and the most productive colony. Under the political regime, Los Angeles was the capital city through several administrations. Under the early American rule there was also some romance and much stern reality, a hint of which has come down to us in tradition and fragmentary sketches. In the early history of the State, Los Angeles was one of the most important towns, being the object of controversy between Mexican and United States troops, and being captured and recaptured several times; generally, however, without bloodshed. In this county the first gold in California was found, antedating by some years the discovery at Sutter's Fort, which set half the world crazy. The people of Los Angeles were much more level-headed. They did not go off on a tangent about their discovery, but continued to raise cattle and take the world easy. Through the excitement of 1849 59 Los Angeles was a halfway post for those who crossed the continent by the southern route, seeking the gold fields. The phlegmatic Los Angeleños furnished the cattle, the grapes, the wine, and the outfits for the miners, and, in the long run, made more money than the Argonauts themselves.

Through the civil war Los Angeles occupied almost the position of a foreign province. Isolated completely from the scene of hostilities, it scarcely felt the shock of arms. The American settlers, of course, took a deep and abiding interest in the issue; the Mexicans considered it a *quien sabe* case.

After the close of the war the real advancement of the county and city began. With 1866 the sleepy old colonies began to waken. A gradually increasing stream of wide-awake people began to pour in, and to supersede the old order of things with progressive ideas. Since that time the growth and change have been marvelous. The most important and rapid progress has been made since 1878.

Nothing affords a more satisfactory index of the progress of Los Angeles during the past nine years than the simple recital of the footings of the Assessor's books, which are as follows:

1878	5,947,580
1879	6,871,753
1880	7,259,598
1881	7,574,926
1882	9,294,074
1883	12,233,853
1884	14,781,865
1885	16,273,535
1886	18,450,775

THE GEOGRAPHICAL POSITION

of Los Angeles makes it the natural entrepot for the great Southwest (Southern California, Arizona and New Mexico), and the channels of commerce and lines of development fix here the metropolis of this end of the State. San Francisco is 482 miles distant. Within that limit there is no city whose rivalry Los Angeles needs to fear. Our location is at the gate of the great southern transcontinental highway. Two great through lines come here in competition, seeking the trade and travel of the country and an outlet to tide-water. While Los Angeles is not a maritime city in the strict sense of the word, it yet has a port that answers its every requirement, and it controls that port as absolutely as though its main street ran down to the wharves. A direct ocean trade of considerable proportions has already been established. A few years more will suffice to divert hither a share of Oriental, Australian and South American commerce. The Americanization of Mexico and the opening of the Panama Canal, or any of the other trans-isthmian schemes, now projected, cannot fail to exercise a favorable influence on our commercial future.

THE CITY.

Its Location, Make-up, Size, People and Prosperity.

The city of Los Angeles lies in the picturesquely broken plain, apparently at the foot of the superb battlements of the Sierra Madres, nestling between the round, green hills and the musical little river, fresh from its cañon birthplace; blown across by the sweet, salt breath of the great Pacific; in a climate never too hot and never cold. It is a vast colony of intelligent and prosperous seekers for a residence where the conditions of life shall be most favorable, where nature is most profuse in all her gifts—in fine, people who are not content to exist just anywhere, so that they do exist, but who demand to live in the Garden of Eden. The hands of these wide-awake newcomers are making this the queen of semi-tropic cities—and in their labors they are aided by the luxuriant, southern growth which makes it possible to give a home here in two years the beautiful surroundings which ten years could hardly achieve in the East.

The streets are sometimes somewhat crooked, but most of them are wide and handsome. The sidewalks are largely shaded with the graceful pepper trees, whose drooping, willowy foliage remains the same exquisite light green all the year 'round. In front of the countless fine residences are pretty lawns, broken by the curious forms of semi-tropic plant life, while hedges of evergreen, of geraniums, or of calla lilies, divide the yards.

Around hundreds of houses are golden groves of the orange and lemon—and you never know what a beautiful grove is until you have seen these. The hills and fields are brilliant green throughout the winter, that being the rainy season, and brown in summer. In January the bees are humming around, laying in honey at 10 cents a pound; heliotropes, roses and a hundred other flowers burden the city air with fragrance; while beyond the town the green fields sparkle with the lively gold of endless poppies.

The scenery is marvelously beautiful. In plain view of all the city rises the stupendous wall of the Sierra Madres, fencing the happy valley from the desert beyond. In the East, people travel hundreds of miles to see far smaller mountains. Mt. Washington would be a baby among these giant ranks, and none of the Rocky Mountains rise higher *above their surrounding plains* than do the superb peaks which sweep from the sea at Santa Monica, trend around north and east in a symmetrical semi-circle, and fade into purple distance 100 miles to the east.

OLD AND NEW.

When a man alights from the train at the main Los Angeles Depot and takes carriage or street-car for the center of town, he passes down through a narrow street aligned with antiquated adobe houses. This is Upper Main street, and it traverses "Sonoratown," so-called. It is not a very inviting quarter, because it represents neither modern progress nor ancient ruin. It is simply the squalid relic of the bygone pueblo of Our Lady Queen of the Angels. There is a strange incongruity in the presence of the sleepy old one-story, flat roofed and dirt-floored domiciles in such a thoroughfare.

Beyond the precincts of "Sonoratown," and on all sides of it, the visitor finds an American city, abreast with the enterprise of the day. It is a city of nearly forty-five thousand inhabitants; a city with substantial and elegant brick blocks and gorgeous stores; with street car lines, cable roads, water works, electric lights, gas, telephones; with the tide of travel and traffic ebbing and flowing on its half-dozen lines of railway and surging through the streets; its politics, its never ceasing strife, turmoil and advancement.

MAGNIFICENT DISTANCES.

The original boundaries of the city, according to the Mexican grant, were six miles square. These lines were never changed, although for many years they seemed ridiculously out of proportion to the size of the settlement. Now the city, whose coat was not cut according to its cloth, is growing to fit the coat. On the north residences are dotting the seventy hills; on the east, there is a suburban settlement (East Los Angeles), amounting almost to a city by itself; on the south Brooklyn and Boyle Heights are occupied by some of the finest suburban residences; on the southwest the University tract and the surrounding villas press close upon the limits. It is a city of "magnificent distances." The tendency to scatter has been promoted, first, by the general desire of people in this section for suburban places where they can enjoy their own vine and fig tree, and, secondly, by the excellent means of communication supplied by the street-car lines. With more compact settlement there is room within the original limits for a city of two hundred thousand inhabitants.

Los Angeles has a present population of about 45,000. In 1880 it numbered something over 11,000. With the rate of progress thus inaugurated, and even increased, as it naturally will be (for "nothing succeeds like success") it is quite feasible to expect here a city of 100,000 people within ten years. We do expect it; we confidently believe it will be accomplished.

THE PEOPLE.

Los Angeles, like all other places in California, is cosmopolitan. Here are assembled people from almost every clime on the globe. The largest proportion are Americans, born in the Eastern and Northern States, who have settled here within the past ten years. The Mexican, or, more properly, native Californian, population numbers say 3500 to 5000. There are about 2000 Chinamen in the city. Notwithstanding the comparative newness of the place in its American sense, society is well formed. There is no lack of public and private entertainment. The whole round of social pleasures, from the theatre and opera to the ball and the kettle-drum, may here be enjoyed as effectually as in any refined and cultured community of like size in the United States.

In politics, Los Angeles is Republican by a majority of several hundred. The Mayor, twelve of the fifteen Councilmen and all of the other principal officers, except one, are Republicans. High license is here in force; Sunday is observed with reasonable decorum, and, altogether, Los Angeles is a well-governed city.

BANKS.

There are six banks in the city—two National, two State and two savings. The aggregate of their resources is $4,963,405.92; aggregate of cash on hand, $886,655.44; aggregate of capital stock, $545,000; aggregate of surplus and reserve funds, $565,000; undivided profits, $162,404.78; aggregate of deposits, $3,504,806 59. The banks, with their respective assets, are as follows:

Farmers and Merchants	$2,017,518 93
First National	1,360,363 29
Los Angeles National	794,106 13
Los Angeles County Bank	567,941 31
Los Angeles Savings Bank	159,236 91
Savings Bank of Southern California	95,141 26
Total assets	$4,963,405 95

WATER SYSTEMS.

There are three systems of water supply in the city:

1. The irrigating system, owned by the city.

2. The main domestic system, leased and controlled by the City Water Company.

3. The highland domestic system, owned by W. S. Maxwell & Co.

THE IRRIGATING SYSTEM.

This consists of a number of reservoirs, a zanja madre, or main ditch, and various distributing ditches, which carry water from the Los Angeles river to all of the outlying portions of the city. From these ditches the principal orchards and vineyards within the city limits are irrigated. The total cost of constructing the system was about $500,000. These works belong to the city, and are operated under direction of the City Council, with an officer called the Zanjero for superintendent. Water is allotted to the various irrigators at a fixed price per head (ten inches miner's measurement) per day or night. The price is not excessive, being established so that the receipts will simply defray the expenses of operating the system. During the past year the rates have been $2 per day and $1.25 per night for a head of water. Extensive improvements are contemplated, which will consist in lining the larger ditches with concrete and conducting the lesser supplies in cement pipes. At a late election the city voted $120,000 in bonds for these improvements.

THE CITY WATER WORKS

supply domestic water for all of the thickly-settled portions of the city below the west-side hills. The supply is taken from the Los Angeles river, and conducted in a long ditch to reservoirs in the hills north of the city. Thence it is distributed in pipes to consumers. The supply is ample and the quality fair, as public water works go. The quality is being improved by piping the water to the reservoirs instead of running it in an open ditch, and by roofing the reservoirs. The city is the owner of the works in question, but they have been leased to the company operating them for a term which does not expire until 1898. The rates fixed by city ordinance are: For ordinary tenement, $1.50 per month; two-story house, $2; three-story house, $2.50; sprinkling lot, 50 cents to $1.

THE BEAUDRY SYSTEM,

now the Citizens' Water Company, supplies domestic water for the hill lands on the northwest side of the city. A large reservoir on Alameda street is filled by a cienega or spring, and the water is forced thence by steam pumps to a distributing reservoir in the hills two hundred feet higher than the source. Both receiving and distributing reservoirs are roofed and protected from drainage from the surrounding land. The water is pure and healthful, the original supply abundant, and improvements are on foot to bring the distributing system up to the growing demand.

Another extensive system, the Rogers, is being perfected as rapidly as possible.

STREET RAILWAYS.

There are four horse car lines in this city. The Sixth Street and East Los Angeles Line, owned by the Central Railroad Company, is four miles long, extending from Sixth street on the west to the eastern suburbs.

The Boyle Heights Line, owned by the same company, is two and one-half miles long, extending from the business center (junction of Main and Spring streets) to the southern suburbs. These two lines employ twenty-three men and sixty-three horses, running seventeen one-horse cars. They carry, approximately, a million passengers a year.

The Main Street and Agricultural Park line, owned by the City Railroad Company, is four miles long, extending from the junction of Main and Spring streets to Agricultural Park in the western suburbs. It employs twelve men and runs six one-horse cars.

The City Railway Line, owned by the same company as the above, is four and a half miles long, extending from Figueroa and Jefferson streets on the west to the river on the east. It employs twenty men and seventy-two horses, and runs nine two-horse cars. The two lines of the City Railway Company carry nearly a million and a half passengers a year.

THE SECOND STREET CABLE LINE

was completed in October 1885. It is 6770 feet, or a mile and a quarter long, and cost, including engine works and all appurtenances, $100,000. It extends from Spring street and Second into the northwestern suburban hills, that were comparatively uninhabited until its advent, but which are now settling up rapidly. The road is owned by the Second Street Cable Railroad Company. Two dummies, each with an accompanying car, are run alternately back and forth, making trips every ten minutes from 6 a. m. to 9 p. m. daily. The line is well patronized, and is said to be paying from the very start.

THE TEMPLE STREET CABLE LINE

was completed July 13, 1886. It is 8725 feet in length, and cost $90,000. It is the only cable road in the world whose cars can be stopped at any point and instantly started back in the opposite direction. The rolling stock is of the finest. The road runs west on Temple street, and opens up a large and desirable residence section on the hills. It does a large business.

ELECTRIC LINES.

Colonel C. H. Howland, superintendent of the Electric Light Works, and associates, have secured from Council a franchise to construct an electric or cable street railroad, with double track, from the east side of the plaza southerly along Los Angeles and Carlisle streets to the southern limits of the city, and for double track branches as follows: No. 1, leaving the main line at the intersection of Los Angeles and Seventh streets, and running along Seventh street to the western limits of the city; No. 2, leaving the main line at the intersection of Los Angeles and East Pico streets, and running west to Main street, north to Pico, and west on Pico to western limits of the city; No. 3, leaving the main line at the intersection of Carlisle and Adams streets, and running west along Adams street to the city limits. The proposed lines will have an aggregate length of about twelve miles, and will cost from $25,000 to $30,000 per mile. The design in having a main line and branches is to obviate the crowding of our streets with tracks. The branches will all come into the main line along Los Angeles street and thus the travel through the most thickly settled portions of the city will be done over one line of double track. Branch No. 2 is completed from Main street to the city limits, and will be pushed some miles further southwest at once. Wm. H. Workman has a franchise for an independent electric line from Main street to Boyle Heights on First street. The track is half laid, and work is being pushed as rapidly as possible. The length of the road will be about 3 miles, and it will develop a rather neglected but extremely beautiful portion of the city.

PUBLIC IMPROVEMENTS IN CONTEMPLATION.

At an election held August 17th, 1885, an issue of bonds to the amount of $245,000 was authorized, the proceeds to be expended in public improvements, as follows: On the irrigating system, 120,000; city building, $65,000; bridges and streets, $20,000; sewers, $40,000. These improvements are being inaugurated by degrees and will be carried through as speedily as possible. They will furnish labor for a large number of men, and will greatly promote the well-being of the city. A wing of the City Hall has already been constructed at a cost of $21,000, and the $65,000 accruing from bonds will be employed in building the main part of the structure. Bonds for this purpose are already issued, and $50,000 of them sold at a handsome premium. The plans for the City Hall are accepted, most of the contracts let, and the big excavation is well under way.

PUBLICATIONS.

The newspapers and periodicals of Los Angeles city are as follows:

Daily—TIMES (morning), Republican; Herald (morning), Democratic; Express (evening), neuter.

Weekly—MIRROR (weekly edition of the TIMES), independent; Herald; Express; Porcupine (free lance); La Cronica (Spanish); Sued Californische Post (German), Democratic; L'Union Nouvelle (French); Le Progrés (French); Escualdun Gazeta (Basque); Censor (temperance); Echo (temperance and religious).

Monthly—Rural Californian (agricultural).

RAILROADS.

Six lines of railroad focus in the city of Los Angeles like spokes in a hub. On the north is the road from San Francisco; northeast, the San Gabriel Valley line; east the Southern Pacific of Arizona; southeast, the line to Santa Ana, south, the road to Wilmington harbor, west, the road to Santa Monica. Five of these lines belong to the Southern Pacific Company, and one to the Los Angeles and San Gabriel Valley corporation. Over the Arizona line (to the east) the Atlantic and Pacific Company have a right of way, and run trains directly into the city. The county has over 200 miles of railroad.

The Los Angeles and San Grabriel Valley line is being extended to the eastern county line at least, and probably to a junction with the California Southern, near San Bernardino. Another line—the Riverside, Santa Ana and Los Angeles—is building westward from Riverside, and will form an important link in the railroad chain. This line, it is believed, will eventually be the terminal connection of the Atlantic and Pacific road.

RAILROAD BUSINESS.

The following table of freight shipments to and from Los Angeles during the first ten months of 1885 will show something of the importance of Los Angeles as a railroad point:

	Pounds.
East-bound through	37,997,010
West-bound "	32,559,930
Local forwarded	76,816,060
Local received	207,365,260
Local through received	1,938,570
Local through forwarded	8,049,370
Grand total of freight handled in ten months	366,143,830

Following is a comparative table showing the shipments from all leading points in California during May, 1886:

	Pounds.
San Francisco	15,019,500
Los Angeles	5,893,400
Sacramento	1,543,700
Colton	764,800
Oakland	393,800
Marysville	322,700
Stockton	205,900
San Jose	167,200

SOCIETIES AND ORGANIZATIONS.

Los Angeles has three Grand Army Posts, five A. O. U. W. Lodges and two Legions, six Lodges of I. O. O. F., three Lodges K. of P., and three Divisions of the Uniform Rank, ten Masonic fraternities, two Lodges I. O. G. T., one Council Royal Templars of Temperance, one Lodge Sons of Temperance, one Band of Hops, one Lodge A. L. H., two Lodges I. O. O. B., three Assemblies Knights of Labor, and one each of the following: A. O. H., British Benevolent Society, Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, Bricklayers' Protective Society, Caledonian Club, Catholic Knights, French Benevolent Society, Orphans' Home Society, Ladies' Benevolent Society, German Benevolent Society, International Cigarmakers' Union, Hod Carriers' Union, Trades and Labor Council, Typographical Union, Native Sons of the Golden West, Order of Chosen Friends, Sons of Veterans, United Friends of the Pacific, United American Mechanics, Union ex-Prisoners of War, W. C. T. U., Y. M. C. A., Y. W. C. T. U., Y. M. I., and several minor societies.

SCHOOLS AND COLLEGES.

Los Angeles is superbly supplied with institutions of learning in all grades. The University of Southern California, with an endowment fund of nearly a million dollars, centers here, and has college departments in the city and at several points in this and adjacent counties.

The branch State Normal School is here, with a $50,000 building on a superb site, and with an attendance of 260 pupils.

There are also two flourishing colleges for young ladies, a business college, and a large number of private and special schools. The aggregate is such as few cities of this size can show, as to quantity, and few or none surpass as to quality.

The public schools of Los Angeles are a source of just pride to the intelligent population of the last decade. The system of instruction is kept up to the advanced views of the day. The value of school property is nearly $350,000, and over a score of buildings are occupied. In 1876 there were 1641 children enrolled in the public schools; in 1882, 2234; in 1885, 4111. The cost per capita last year on the total enrollment was $16.66; on average daily attendance, $24.47. Sixty-six teachers are employed, and there are 71 rooms. The growth of the schools in attendance, number of buildings and value of school property has been fully apace with the progress of the city in all other directions.

HOW THE CITY IS LIGHTED.

The Los Angeles Electric Light Company was organized in October, 1882, under the management of Col. C. H. Howland, who had contracted with the Council for lighting the city. The system employed is that known as the "Brush." The first lighting of the city was on December 31, 1882. After an experience of two years, the system had given such perfect satisfaction that the contract was unanimously renewed by Council. The public lighting installation has now reached the number of eighteen masts of 150 feet in height, bearing 9000 candle power each, and fifty single masts, each bearing one lamp of 2000 candle-power. The cost to the city is about $20,000 per annum, and the area lighted is over six miles long and nearly four miles wide. Los Angeles is undoubtedly the best lighted and the most economically lighted city in the Union. The company also furnish nearly 200 arc lights of 2000 candle-power each for private consumers. In addition, they are introducing incandescent lighting. The demand for both arc and incandescent lighting has become so great that more new machinery is being placed to accomodate the demand.

The city is also supplied with good gas.

HOTEL BUSINESS.

The following statement of the number of guests entertained at the principal hotels from January 1, 1885, to December 26, 1885, inclusive, will give an idea of the hotel business in Los Angeles:

St. Elmo	7,950
Pico	8,130
Depot	9,303
St. Charles	9,294
Natick	11,825
Grand Central	9,697
Southern	8,394
United States	9 900
Laolede	3,500
Stephenson (lodgers only)	2,600
Total for ten hotels	74,362

Besides these establishments, there are now several more hotels, forty-five boarding and lodging houses, a score of blocks mostly devoted to roomers, and hundreds of private boarding and lodging places, the returns from which, if available, would vastly swell the above figures.

PLEASURE AND SPORT.

There are two watering places on the county coast—Santa Monica and Long Beach. Each is supplied with a good hotel and with extensive bathing houses, affording all the comforts and conveniences usually found at such places. The beach is good at both places. July, August and September are the popular months for sojourning at the seaside. Then everybody who can afford the luxury goes down for a day, a week, a month, or the whole season. The wealthier citizens of Los Angeles have their villas on the bluffs overlooking the ocean, where they take up their temporary residence, going back and forth by train for business. Others not so fortunate as to own villas, sojourn in tents. There are repeated picnic excursions to the seaside, and the Sunday trains are always crowded. The latter summer months are named as the bathing season proper, but the water and air are both favorable to bathing at other seasons of the year if one desires.

There are other points on the coast where people camp, bathe and fish during the summer. Catalina Island, about thirty miles off the coast, south of San Pedro, is a popular resort for those who seek greater isolation and more rugged pleasures. On the lee side of the island there is quiet water and fine fishing.

If one has a penchant for mountain-climbing he can find romantic trails leading to the summit of the Sierra Madre, or he may explore any of the thousand picturesque cañons along their rock-ribbed sides. Indeed, mountain climbing and cañon exploration are beginning to divide with the seaside the popularity of the vacation season.

The sportsman will find the principal mountain streams abounding in trout, and he can even find bear and deer if he pursue his quest sufficiently into the remote Sierra. Duck-hunting along the coast is a prolific source of enjoyment for the gunner, and quail and rabbit are found further inland in considerable numbers.

THE CLIMATE.

The Heavenly Weather Which Los Angeles Enjoys.

No single topic in California has been discussed more than the weather. Perhaps that is a truism all over the world. But the climate of California is a theme in which newcomers are most interested and of which old settlers are most proud.

The terms summer and winter, taken in their common acceptation, are misnomers here. "Wet season" and "dry season" are also apt to be misleading. People who hear these terms without explanation think that our "wet season" must be almost a continual downpour of rain for several months, which is not the case. Southern California winters are, in effect, like Eastern springs, with an occasional rain and intervening sunshine. Sometimes a rain lasts a week, and again only a day or an hour, just exactly as rains act in other parts of the world. From June to October there is generally no rain. A peculiarity of the summer is that the nights are cool almost without exception. One may sleep comfortably under blankets the season through. An accurate comprehension of the weather for the first eleven months of last year is conveyed in the following table:

TEMPERATURE AND RAINFALL,

compiled from the records of the Government Signal Station at Los Angeles:

1885.	Thermom. Mean	Highest	Lowest	Rainfall & fog	Temp. Mean of Highest	Mean of Lowest
January	53.9	71.6	38.	1.08	65.3	44.1
February	56.6	81	36.3	.01	69.7	44.4
March	60 6	85 1	42.3	.01	74.1	49.3
April	61 9	88 6	44.8	2.01	74.2	52.5
May	63 5	80	48.6	.06	76.6	54.7
June	65.	90 1	47.		80 8	53.6
July	70·	96 5	50.4		85.8	58.6
August	12 7	105 6	51.2		89.4	61.4
September	69 5	108 5	51.2	.06	84.9	56.6
October	65 1	98 5	41.6	.30	78.4	52.3
November	59 5	78 5	40.2	.55	69.1	50.5

There were in January 17 clear days; in February, 16; in March, 14; in April, 11; in May, 14; in June, 15; in July, 14; August, 16; September, 18; October, 21; November, 14; total clear days to November, 160; fair days in January, 11; February, 11; March, 12; April, 12; May, 21; June, 14; July, 16; August, 14; September, 12; October, 10; November, 8; total fair days, 141; cloudy days in January, 3; February, 1; March, 5; April, 7; May, 6; June, 1; July, 1; August, 1; September and October, none; November, 8; total cloudy days, 33; days on which rain fell: In January, 2; February, none; March 1; April, 8; May, 1; June, July, August and September, none; October, 1; November, 9; total days on which rain fell, 22; total pleasant days, 334.

RAINFALL.

	Inches.
Season of 1873	34.78
Season of 1874	21.67
Season of 1875	36 47
Season of 1876	5.28
Season of 1877	21. 26
Season of 1878	11.36
Season of 1879	30 34
Season of 1880	11.38
Season of 1881	10.40
Season of 1882	11.75
Season of 1883-4	36.22
Season of 1884 5	9.19
Season of 1885-6, to Jan. 1, 1886	11.00

CONDENSED ANSWERS

To Questions Oftenest Put by Interested Strangers.

1. The population of Los Angeles city is between 43,000 and 45,000; of the county about 80,000. Four-fifths of these are from the East within a generation.

2. The summer in Los Angeles is neither oppressive nor enervating. There are three to eight days in the year when the thermometer goes above 100 degrees; but, owing to a peculiar quality of the atmosphere, even this high temperature is not felt at the same or a much less degree of heat East. Sunstrokes are unknown, save on the desert. Every noon, during the summer, a fresh breeze from the sea breathes across the country. Hydrophobia is practically unknown.

3. The average number of rainy days in the year is about thirty—counting all on which any rain falls. During the summer the country roads are dusty, but dust does not fly in the city sufficiently to be thought of.

4. For a short time after rain the streets are muddy. Three days of sunshine makes them all right.

5. "Any Yankees out here?" Thousands of 'em. And plenty of other Easterners, Southerners, "Middle States" folks, Westerners, and so on. The population of Los Angeles contains a large representation of every section of America; and the whole world, for that matter, has been liberally drawn on. Persons can come here from any quarter with the assurance of finding compatriots.

6. No high winds. What would be called in Boston or Cincinnati a fresh breeze is here regarded as a "gale."

7. With the exception of the small Chinese and Spanish quarters, Los Angeles is a well-built and attractive city. Its business houses are creditable, and its residences notably pleasant. The hundreds of buildings now going up are nearly all of a fine class.

8. Los Angeles is 100 years old; but its real life dates back only about fifteen years. In the last six years, indeed, it has gained nearly all that artificially makes it beautiful.

9. The nights are always cool.

10. Mosquitoes are not troublesome.

11. The city rate of taxation is $1.20 on the $100 of valuation; the county rate $1.85.

12. The total assessment of city property is 18,500,000.

13. The city of Los Angeles is six miles square.

14. The public schools will compare favorably with any. The city has also a big branch of the State Normal School, a full-fledged university, with law, medical and other departments, two colleges for young ladies, several Catholic colleges and many private schools.

15. The surroundings of Los Angeles are not barren nor desert, but beautifully improved.

16. There are two charming seaside resorts—Long Beach, 23 miles from Los Angeles; and Santa Monica, 18 miles—where surf-bathing is delightful all the year round.

17. The streets of Los Angeles are not paved, but such improvements are already begun and within a year a large amount of the finest asphaltum pavement will be laid. It is during but few days in the year that the need of pavements is noticed.

18. Los Angeles city and county are Republican, the majorities being about 250 and 500 respectively, though on a full vote considerably more.

19. "Living" is first-class. The best beef, pork, mutton, fish, fowl, game, and an endless variety of vegetables and fruit the year round.

20. Los Angeles is the fourth city in the country to have a cable railroad, San Francisco, Chicago and Kansas City having forestalled her. A cable road one and one-fourth miles in length is now in successful operation out Second street, and one three blocks north, runs for a mile and a half out Temple street. Work has commenced on a third to Boyle Heights. Two electric street-railroads are now in process of construction, about three miles of track being already laid. The two electric systems, when completed, will cover about fifteen miles.

21 The area of Los Angeles county is 3,584,000 acres—over two-thirds as much as the State of Massachusetts.

22. 1100 cars of oranges were shipped East from Southern California, during the season of 1885; a total of 22,000,000 pounds.

23. In frieght and passenger business Los Angeles does two-fifths as much as San Francisco, and more than any other three cities in the State.

24. The Los Angeles Board of Trade comprises 149 firms.

25. Los Angeles lies in a valley of 640,000 acres—50x20 miles.

26. Light overcoats are worn during the winter, and flannels the year round.

27. Sick persons generally require more or less fire from December to May.

28. "Does everything have to be irrigated?" By no means. The citrus fruits (oranges, lemons and limes), also some vegetables require irrigation. All other products grow well without. The cereals are never irrigated.

29. The city has four horse-car lines, serving its different quarters conveniently; two cable railroads, two electric roads building; a line of herdics, one of hansoms, two of stages, and abundant hacks, etc.

30. The cost of living is about the same as in the East. Coal and wood are high, but little needed. Oil is largely burned in cooking, and is a cheap fuel. Meats, vegetables, butter, eggs, milk, etc., at about eastern prices. Table board at large, comfortable and respectable hotels and restaurants can be had at $4.50 a week and upwards. Rents are high—$4 to $6 per month per room for neat, hard-finished houses.

31. The professions, clerkships, etc., are already full here, and only first-class men should seek situations.

32. Unimproved land with water, or not requiring irrigation, is worth from $20 to $100 per acre and upward, according to quality and location. Good land in the Antelope valley can be had at $6 (without water) to $15 (with water). Choice localities command an average price of $100 to $300 per acre. There is very little government land worth anything, and it cannot be bought, but must be taken up by homestead or timber culture. There is some railroad land which can be bought cheap, but it is remote. The range in quality and prices of land is so great that the purchaser cannot act intelligently without personal inspection.

33. Ten acres of good land, properly handled, will support a family. There is always money to be made in Los Angeles county in the cultivation of the soil.

34. The cost of building plain, substantial houses is from $175 to $300 per room of 9x12 feet, and from $325 to $250 per room of 12x14.

35. Average wages: Housekeepers, $20 to $35 per month and board; servant girls, $15 to $25 and board; day laborers, $1.50 to $2.00 per day; carpenters, $2.50 to $3.50; brick masons, $3.50 to $5; plasterers, $3.50; painters, $2.50 to $3; harness-makers, $2 to $3; tinners and plumbers, $3 to $3; ordinary clerks and bookkeepers, $40 to $75 per month; compositors, 45 cents per 1000; lathers, $2.50 per 1000; farm laborers, $25 to $30 and board.

36. The past growth of Los Angeles is phenomenal—from 11,300 in 1880 to 43,000 or more in 1886. It has the conditions of permanent growth as a commercial and agricultural center, health resort, etc. It has the bulk of the territorial trade; a vast agricultural area; perfect climate, superb scenery, and admirable facilities for manufacturing. Within ten years it will have 100,000 people.

37. There are thirty-seven churches in Los Angeles—nine Methodist-Episcopal, six Congregational, six Presbyterian, two Catholic, four Baptist, two Episcopal, two German Lutheran, one each Christian, Jewish, German Methodist, Unitarian, Spiritualist, United Presbyterian, Adventist and German Evangelical. Sixteen churches built. ings have been put up in the last three years, aggregating in value $220,000.

38. The city has a beautiful opera house, with a seating capacity of 1300. The best amusements come here. Within the past year we have had Modjeska, Janauschek, Emma Nevada, Judic, Raymond, etc.

39. The inhabitants do not wear arsenals, nor shoot at the drop of a handkerchief. The Apaches are 800 miles away, and the few Indians who come from the missions or from the Colorado river are curiosities.

40. Los Angeles is not a border town. In enterprise, good order, good government and good morals, it ranks just as high as Eastern cities. In fact, it is a modern city, set down and amplified in the finest spot, naturally, on the continent.

41. Every known secret society is largely represented here. Nearly all have shown a remarkable growth.

42. Los Angeles is one of the best lighted cities in the country. It was the first to be lighted throughout by electricity. It has 18 masts, each 150 feet high and with three lamps, and a great many smaller ones, besides private lamps unnumbered.

43. "Don't you have awful earthquakes?" Not at all. Last year (a fair average) four shocks were felt. Thus far in 1886 there has been but one. The strongest would not spill any water from a brim-full tumbler.

44. The majority of the city is built on the plain along the Los Angeles river. There is a growing tendency, however, to the round hills just to the west, made readily accessible by the cable roads. World-wide travelers have found no more enchanting view than from these hill-tops.

45. Any altitude from sea-level to 8000 feet above it can be found within a radius of twenty miles from Los Angeles, with the corresponding changes of climate, suited to every taste and every physical condition.

46. The city government is in the hands of progressive men, of the class generally who have come in within recent years. High license ($50 per month), municipal improvements, and other items of good government are among the practical fruits.

47. Los Angeles county has the first ostrich farm in America. Another has recently been established, and an agent has gone to Africa for birds for a third. The business is very profitable.

48. Bee-culture is extensively carried on along the base of the Sierra Madres. The honey product for 1884 was about 900 tons.

49. There is a fine county hospital, with thirty-seven acres of ground; the beautiful St. Vincent's Sanitarium, built by the Sisters of Charity at a cost of $110,000, and some private institutions.

50. The great need of the city has been first-class hotels, but this lack has been supplied this year. Two first-class hotels have been added, and another is in process of construction, making five in all. There are also five large and good second-class, and any quantity of boarding houses, large and small.

51. The county affords excellent hunting and fishing.

52. Los Angeles has the advantage of two transcontinental and four local railroads, with more coming; and a fine line of steamers.

53. Of alfalfa, the principal forage, four to six crops are cut yearly; averaging, on good soil and with proper care, one and one half to three tons per acre, each cutting—frequently more.

54. There are two strong and well-equipped athletic clubs, one German.

55. During the summer, fogs are not uncommon, but are generally confined to night-time, and take the place of rain. Places in the country never have fogs.

56. Los Angeles is the Chicago of California. Its growth has no parallel west of Denver.

57. The climate discourages malaria.

58. Los Angeles county is the paradise of the consumptive—if he does not too long delay his coming. Even this climate will not *make* lungs.

59. Los Angeles county raisins are taking the lead. The output this year will be not less than 300,000 boxes.

60. Los Angeles has a telephone system having 400 connections in the city, and extending to the neighboring towns of Santa Ana, Orange, Downey, Wilmington, San Pedro, Pasadena, San Gabriel, Santa Monica, Compton, Long Beach and others. The Western Union Telegraph Company connects the city with the rest of the world by telegraph.

61. E. J. Baldwin's Santa Anita Rancho, one of the largest in the country, has 1200 acres in grapes, 16,000 orange and lemon trees, 2000 pomegranates, 3000 English walnut trees, 5000 almond trees, 2500 peach trees, 4000 pear trees, 2000 apricot trees, 1000 fig trees, and subsistence is furnished for 25,000 head of sheep, 2000 cows and pigs, and several hundred horses and mules, and 17,000 acres of grain. Baldwin is raising there a stable of horses which at races this summer in the East are carrying everything before them.

62. Los Angeles has six banks, with an aggregate resources of $4,963,405.

63. The water supply of Los Angeles is abundant, and, while not everything that it should be or can be made, is better than the water of Boston, Philadelphia and other Eastern cities. The city is served by an extensive system of water works, now being greatly improved.

64. There is an endless profusion of flowers all winter.

65. The mean summer temperature is about 67 degrees; winter mean, 56 degrees.

66. Thunder-storms are almost unknown here.

67. Los Angeles has a fine city market.

68. The rains begin here in November, and last from one to six days. Then usually a clear spell till about December 20, followed by rainy weather of one to five days, alternating with clear weather, up to about January 15. Then short rains of a few hours to a day occasionally up to and including March; and occasional light showers in April.

69. No, the fruit business is not overdone here. The chief problem is one of handling and distribution.

70. The Los Angeles postoffice does by far the largest business of any on the coast, outside of San Francisco. Last month 114,800 letters were delivered, 64,500 sent out, $4607 worth of stamps sold, over $40,000 worth of money orders and postal notes sent out, and as much cashed here.

71. The orange crop of last spring netted the growers over $800,000 on the trees. There were 1638 carloads, or about half a million boxes.

72. The business of the County Recorder's office in Los Angeles is several times as large as in San Francisco. The transfers of real estate in San Francisco during July were $750,287; in Los Angeles, $2,951,180—or nearly four times as much.

73. The total county assessment this year is $37,057,173, as against $32,736,113, last year.

74. There are 729,865 bearing orange trees in the county; 55,620 lemon trees, 82,950 apple trees, 26,480 pear trees, 47,010 peach trees, 15,175 apricot trees, 13,450 plum trees, and others too numerous to mention.

It has been noted as a curious fact by Sir Samuel Baker, that pets are never seen in Africa, and that a negro has never been known to tame an elephant or any wild animal. The elephants employed by the ancient Carthaginians and Romans were trained by Arabs and Carthaginians, never by negroes.

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The Times.

SUNDAY, AUGUST 15, 1886.

EIGHT PAGES.

$10 Reward.

The above reward will be paid by this office for the apprehension and conviction of any person stealing the TIMES *from the doors of its subscribers.*

The Dead Captain and the Shadowy Battalions.

Amidst the genial rejoicing of the hour, when the men of the Grand Army are boys again, filled with fresh gladness and exultant joy—tempered, it is true, by time—gladness and joy born of great achievements won in a common cause, and recited again and again in the close communion of post-bellum reunions, let us not forget the Great Captain and the shadowy army gone before.

Seven years ago, in September, San Francisco was aflame with a grand enthusiasm. The occasion was the return of General Grant from his tour around the world. "California, the golden-haired maiden of the setting sun," to use the beautiful figure employed by Bishop Fowler, gave welcome, on behalf of her sister commonwealths, to the greatest living son of the Great Republic, as he triumphantly sailed through the Golden Gate from his flower-strewn march round the world. The broad bay swarmed with a numerous and a cosmopolitan fleet, its forest of masts fluttering with a thousand welcoming pennants; its spars gay with a thousand bright flags. The shores were alive with a vast and eager throng, and alight with the quick-succeeding powder-puffs of rejoicing cannon. The hillsides and house-tops were all populated—black with close-packed masses of expectant humanity. Through the streets a quarter of a million people surged, rending the air with shouts of welcome. *"Grant is here!" "Grant is come!"* was the glad cry on every lip. Our Californians remembered not only the great name and fame of the first soldier and the first citizen of the Republic, but they remembered also and with fond pride, how, away back in "the fifties," Captain Grant was one of them, and how he always took delight in the State and hoped sometime to return to it for a permanent home. One long shout of welcome went up from street and shore and ship; and from beyond the deserts and the mountains, from all the hills and plains and valleys beneath the Stars and Stripes, fifty millions of free citizens answered back California's welcome shout. The memory of that red-letter Saturday will never pass away from those who were there then.

One year ago, and how changed the circumstances and the surroundings! There were no cheers and shouts then. The "muffled drum's sad roll" only disturbed the deep quiet of city, bay and mountain; the cannon slept, the hillsides and housetops were tenantless; the streets mourned beneath their sable drapery; serried columns of soldiers and citizens marched with muffled drums and trailing flags, to join the stricken nation at the grave of our hero. War-worn veterans, little children—all classes, all faiths, all creeds, all nationalities, joined in the common sorrow. Badges of mourning were displayed everywhere. The universal joy of that memorable Saturday in September, 1879, was turned to universal sorrow. The funeral dirge sounded throughout the nation; the Republic was in mourning. The Great Captain was no more; the modest "leather-seller of Galena" was dead. From all lands and over all seas came the harmonious drum-beat and heart-beat of one grand and universal sympathy. It was not merely a great American who was dead; the race had lost a representative.

To-day the scene is once more changed. The surviving veterans of the Army of the Republic are marshaled upon our shores for the purpose of reunion and rejoicing. San Francisco has witnessed such another popular ovation as the Union's foremost son was accorded in 1879. This time it is his soldiers who are honored; it is the remnants of Grant's heroic battalions who evoke the plaudits of the populace. California pays the tribute of her patriotic admiration not alone to the leaders in the war for the Union, but to the common soldiers as well. Grant believed in the common soldier, and accorded him the highest honor for the part he played in the great conflict. The Union was saved by the common soldier and his comrades.

So that, in honoring the soldiers of Grant, dead and living, we honor the great chieftain himself; and in honoring him we honor them. To recount his great achievements is to enumerate their battles.

Let us to-day recount some of those achievements. Bishop Fowler in his marvelous memorial address, delivered on the occasion of General Grant's death, summed them up with graphic power:

Look at the adversary against whom we sent him into the arena. Four months after the firing on Sumter, the Southern Confederacy seemed as firmly established as if it had stood four centuries. It had more territory than any State in Europe, save Russia; larger than the empire of Napoleon at its best, with a fertile soil filling the marts of the world with products which the world must have; with thousands of miles of water front, where all the fleets of the earth could anchor; with vast mountain ranges with their impenetrable fastnesses; with marshes and bayous that could swallow all the armies of strangers that might venture into them; with vast regions more wild and difficult of access than was Gaul to the legions of Cæsar; with a brave and warlike people born of the conquering race, counted by millions; with leaders of great ability, and renown, and confidence; with munitions of war the most perfect and abundant; with a resistance against the Federal forces that had been nourished and strengthened for three generations; with millions of obedient and devoted slaves who had supported the people in luxury for a century, and could support them in the frugalities of camp-life for ten centuries; with outspoken friends in every court and cabinet of Europe; more important still, with a great host of friends who had done the bidding of the South for years in every State and community of the North—the Confederacy, thus planted, manned, armed, equipped, led, inspired and encouraged, rose at once as a mighty nation into the midst of all the nations of the earth. It was the most widely extended, most numerously-accepted, most thoroughly-organized, most solidly-compacted, most ably-officered, most lavishly-enriched, most intelligently-defended and most terribly-purposed rebellion known to history. Against this colossal power, crouching among the jungles of the South, fattening on the poisonous exhalations of a hostile climate, and under the burning edge of a tropical sun, we sent forth our captain from the leather store of Galena, into a struggle that could be ended not by any possible treaty, but only by the utter destruction of the enemy. In four years he marched from Paducah to Appomatox, threading every river and brooklet, wading every bayou and marsh, scaling every mountain and hillock, walking every beach and landing, seizing every harbor and inlet, sinking every iron-clad and gun-boat, taking every city and hamlet, conquering every army and legion, capturing every officer and soldier, utterly annihilating the colossal structure of the Confederacy, till the amazed nations of the earth wondered at the nightmare that had held them, and hastened to make peace with the chieftain who had disappointed their hopes.

Every step of this man's long march for the rescue of the Republic is worth most careful study, but it is impossible to trace it in detail here. To write the career of Grant in the civil war is to tell the story of the great conflict.

Donelson, which Grant called "our first clear victory," marked a new era in the issue between the North and the South. It transformed the strife from a parade into a war. It demonstrated the ability of raw Western volunteers to engage and win, under any circumstances, when properly led. It sent North thousands of prisoners, more than had ever been taken at once in any field since the surrender of Ulm to Bonaparte.

Vicksburg was called by Jefferson Davis "the Gibraltar of America." The strategic campaign of the war was for its capture. The dark days of the conflict were from January 2, 1863, after the repulse of Sherman on the Yazoo, to July 4, 1863, when Vicksburg surrendered. The story of the reduction and capture of this American Gibraltar are told by the same distinguished author from whom we have already quoted:

In the first eighteen days of May, 1863, Grant, pushing towards Vicksburg, won five important battles, took forty field guns and nearly 5000 prisoners, killed and wounded 5200 of the enemy, separated the Southern armies, aggregating 60,000, captured one fortified capital city, destroyed the railroads and bridges, and made the investment of Vicksburg complete, and sat down to reduce the stronghold by siege. This taxed him more than anything had yet done. The tide was running towards the Confederacy. Grant and Sherman, with their invincible Western fighters, had been checked and foiled. The army of the Potomac was continuing its defeats and its experiments in commanders. Ohio and Pennsylvania were terror-stricken at the advance of Bragg toward Louisville. The Confederate armies were advancing everywhere. The peace-at-any-price party in the North were gaining victories in the elections. European writers pronounced the Union destroyed and mankind relieved from a dangerous republic. France stretched forth a helping hand to monarchial ambition in Mexico. England was growing rich in building hostile ironclads and in blockade-running and in buying Confederate bonds. Ambassadors from Richmond scorned, and intrigued against, our representatives in every court of Europe. Confusion prevailed in Washington. The Government was unpopular. The North was divided. The national credit was nearly gone, gold reaching almost 300. The tropical sun was marching up from the south to reinforce the Confederate armies. Surely, these were weighty reasons for the speedy capture of Vicksburg. No mortal can measure the pressure on Grant as he bent his energies to the task in hand. Pemberton, with his brave warriors inside this Gibraltar, menaced him in front. The wise and skillful Johnston, with an increasing host 40,000 strong, threatened his rear. Entrenched on both sides against two powerful armies, far away from his friends, in the heart of the enemy's country, he went patiently about the work. Night and day the operations of the siege were pushed. Parallels and trenches were opened at every available point; batteries were pointed; heavy guns from the fleet were borrowed, and mounted on land duty; roads were made, siege materials were prepared; mines were sunk, and towers for sharpshooters were built. Across the gulches, and through the ravines, and around the hillsides, and up to the very walls, day by day, and night by night, the encircling lines of burnished steel and fire made their remorseless way. Pressed by the awful gravity of the situation, slandered and maligned by open and concealed foes in the North, distrusted by nearly all in Washington, save Lincoln and Stanton, this silent, unwavering man pushed his way up to the very gates of Vicksburg, and, on July 4, 1863, pushed them open, never again to be closed against the Stars and Stripes. This campaign, exhausting all the inventions and appliances of the most perfect war science, had had no equal since the campaign of Hannibal against Rome, and, standing alone, would stamp its author as a military genius of the highest order.

It was concerning this wonderful campaign that Lincoln wrote to Grant: "When you turned northward, east of the Big Black, I feared it was a mistake. I now wish to make a personal acknowledgment that you were right and I was wrong." The President characterized Grant's service to the country in this campaign as "inestimable."

Chattanooga and Mission Ridge soon followed Vicksburg, and Grant, silent, modest, simple, with a glorious record, went over the mountains to take supreme charge of operations on the entire theater of war. He had captured 472 cannon, 90,000 prisoners and 100,000 stand of arms. When he asked Mr. Lincoln why he, instead of General Sherman, was chosen for the personal command of the Potomac army, which he did not wish, Mr. Lincoln replied: "You are the only man who has fought twenty-seven great battles and gained twenty-seven great victories. The country believes in you, and will bear anything; and the army believes in you, and will do anything."

Grant was great where greatness was demanded. He saw what was to be done, and did it with a terrible earnestness. He knew where to strike and when to strike.

What more important points than Paducah, controlling the mouth of the Ohio; Shiloh, practically guarding Kentucky and Tennessee; Vicksburg, the gate of the Mississippi; Chattanooga, the key of Georgia and Alabama! He saw distinctly exactly what was to be done. He said to Bismarck: "We were fighting an enemy with whom we could not make peace. We had to destroy him; no covention, no treaty, was possible—only destruction." This clear statement contains the secret of his war policy, and made his brilliant career only a question of time and opportunity.

In the East he set himself to the task of destroying Lee's army. His words as well as his acts were full of concentrated power. Once he said: "The problem of the war is not to take Richmond, but to destroy the military power of Lee's army." Again he said to a friend, as he went out to confront Lee: "It is a question of numbers and supplies. Lee has 100,000 men; I have 150,000. I shall kill as many of his men as he does of mine. By and by he will have 50,000 and I will have 100,000. Then I shall capture him." And he did. In his report as Lieutenant-General, July 22, 1865, he said: "From an early period in the rebellion, I had been impressed with the idea that *active and continuous operations of all the troops* that could be brought into the field, *regardless of season and weather*, were necessary to a speedy termination of the war." He therefore determined, first, to *concentrate*; second, to *"hammer continuously"* against the armed force of the enemy until it should be crushed to atoms. He wrote to General Meade: *"Lee* is our objective point." Lee was the foremost general of the South, and his army the most powerful in the Confederacy. And toward Lee, and Lee's army, General Grant set his face and the faces of every soldier and sailor in the Union armies; for his plan of campaign, after he had taken command of all the armies, involved one set purpose, high over all, and that was the destruction of Lee's army. Every other campaign was subsidiary to that aimed at the main army of the rebellion. Says Bishop Folwer:

Meade on the Rapidan, Sherman on the Tennessee, Butler on the James, Sigel in West Virginia, and even Banks in Louisiana were to push on from whatever direction, against whatever obstacles, toward Lee's army. Thus from the day he left the Rapidan, it was his constant, persistent, desperate, resistless purpose, at all costs, to wipe out Lee's army. A repulse was nothing, provided it had cost the enemy a fair amount of men to produce it. The order was simple, "Fight along the whole line!" From Spottsylvania, after six days of awful fighting, he telegraphed Secretary Stanton: *"I propose to fight it out on this line if it takes all summer!"* After thirty days of *"continuous hammering"* he had so wasted Lee's army by attrition that retreat within the defenses of Richmond was a necessity. Then followed the gathering in of all the great armies, till, at Appomatox, everything gave way before the continuous hammering of Grant. * * *

It is difficult to comprehend the vast numbers which this man handled and met. The Confederacy had, at its best, January 1, 1863, 750,000 available men. The Union available force was 1,500,000. The North sent into the service during the war 2,656,553. History certifies no such armies. Napoleon raised in France, during three years, only 1,200,000. Alexander fought his great battle of Arbela with 60,000 men. Hannibal started from Carthage with 102,000, but he reached Italy with only 26,000. Napoleon had only 72,000 men at Waterloo. Grant took 75,000 prisoners in Virginia alone, and killed and wounded as many more. * * Modern wars have furnished no soldiers with the courage and endurance of these Americans. Those great armies were made of the best metal. They could endure continuous hammering and go into a spiral scabbard.

And Grant himself endured what was harder to bear than the assaults of the common enemy. He endured assaults and misrepresentations—bitter, constant and malicious detractions—and was great enough to rise superior to all and to win in spite of them all.

It has been well said that no man of our time, not even President Lincoln, has coined so many ringing sentences, that must pass current as long as the English language is spoken. Who can forget Grant's reply to General Buckner at Donelson, "No terms other than unconditional surrender can be accepted. I propose to move immediately upon your works;" his telegram to Stanton from Spottsylvania, "I propose to fight it out on this line if it takes all summer!" His telegram, while President, to an officer in New Orleans, who was reporting in detail every order he gave, rings like the old orders—"Put down the rebellion, and report afterward." We remember his statement during one of his visits to the South, when the colored people crowded to see him, and wanted to touch him. The guards kept them back. Grant said, "Let them come; where I am they can come." We shall not forget the benediction at the end of his inaugural, "Let us have peace."

* * * * *

One must think of *integrity* whenever Grant's name is mentioned. It is the foundation of his great nature. * * *

Grant embodied *firmness*. He could not be other than firm with his clear convictions of duty, and with his stout, fighting Scotch blood, which had been marching for five hundred years under the old clan motto, *"Stand fast; stand firm; stand sure."* * * *

He approached death like a philosopher. Socrates, with the hemlock in his hand, was not more thoughtful. He entered into the last struggle like a warrior. Leonidas at Thermopylæ was not more determined. He triumphed like a Christian. Ireneus, at the stake, was not more confident. He was pre-eminently a *man*—"the elements so mixed in him that nature might stand up and say to all the world, *'This is a man!'*" Aye, and such a man that, taken "all in all, we shall not see his like again."

CORPS BADGES

Used in the Union Armies During the War.

DESCRIPTIONS FROM THE WAR OFFICE.

Insignia that the Old Soldiers Will Recognize—Historic Emblems that Tell a Glorious Story.

The following is a description of the various corps badges used by the Union Army during the War of the Rebellion. These badges long since became historic emblems, made so by the gallant men who wore them. "By that sign" the soldiers of each corps went forth to conquer, and either died gloriously or came back covered with wounds and honor. In all the corps, except as otherwise designated in the description, the colors used were the following: Red for First Division, white for Second Division, and blue for Third Division.

FIRST ARMY CORPS—A *Sphere*. Red for First Division; white for Second Division; blue for Third Division. (Circular of March 21, 1863, headquarters Army of the Potomac.)

SECOND ARMY CORPS—A *Trefoil*. (Circular of March 21, 1863, Army of the Potomac.)

THIRD ARMY CORPS—A *Lozenge*. (Circular of March 21, 1863, Army of the Potomac.)

FOURTH ARMY CORPS—An *Equilateral Triangle*. (General Orders No. 62, April 26, 1864, Department of the Cumberland.)

FIFTH ARMY CORPS—A *Maltese Cross*. (Circular of March 21, 1863, Army of the Potomac.)

SIXTH ARMY CORPS—A *Cross*: *Red*, *White* and *Blue* for First, Second and Third Divisions respectively as in the other corps, and *Green* for Light Division. (Circular of March 21, 1863, Army of the Patomac.)

SEVENTH ARMY CORPS—A *Crescent* encircling a Star with five points. (Circular of June 1865, Department of Arkansas.)

EIGHTH ARMY CORPS—A *Star* with six points.

NINTH ARMY CORPS—A *Shield* with the figure 9 in the center, crossed with a foul *Anchor* and *Cannon*. First Division *red*, with gilt anchor, cannon and number; Second Division, *white*, with gilt anchor, cannon and number; Third Division, *blue*, with gilt anchor, cannon and number; Fourth Division, *green*, with gilt anchor, cannon and number; Corps headquarters, *red*, *white* and *blue*, with *gilt* anchor and green number. (General orders No. 6, April 10, 1864, Ninth Army Corps.)

TENTH ARMY CORPS—A trace of a *Four Bastioned Fort* (General Orders No. 18, July 25, 1864, Tenth Army Corps).

ELEVENTH ARMY CORPS—A *Crescent* (Circular of March 21, 1863, Army of the Potomac).

TWELFTH ARMY CORPS—A *Star* with five points (Circular of March 21, 1863, Army of the Potomac). Badge subsequently adopted by the Twentieth Corps upon the consolidation of the two.

THIRTEENTH ARMY CORPS—No badge adopted.

FOURTEENTH ARMY CORPS—An *Acorn*. "Hearts of Oak" (General Orders No. 62 of April 26, 1864, Department of the Cumberland). This badge, with the additions indicated in the next paragraph, subsequently became the badge of the

ARMY OF THE CUMBERLAND, viz: An *Acorn* in a *Triangle*, inscribed with a five-pointed *Star*. (General Orders No. 41, Headquarters Department of the Cumberland, June 19, 1865.)

FIFTEENTH ARMY CORPS—A *Cartridge box* in miniature; black, one-eighth of an inch wide, and 13 16 of an inch deep, set transversely on a field of cloth or metal 15.8 of an inch square; above the cartridge-box plate is stamped or worked in a curve, the motto "Forty Rounds." Field *red*, *white* and *blue* for First Second and Third Divisions; *yellow* for Fourth Division, and *red*, *white*, *blue* and *yellow* for Corps Headquarters. (General Orders No. 10, of February 14, 1865, Fifteenth Army Corps.

SIXTEENTH ARMY CORPS—A *St. Andrew's Cross*, enclosed in a circle.

SEVENTEENTH ARMY CORPS—An *Arrow*, two inches long for divisions, one and a half inches long for corps headquarters. (General Orders No. 1, of March 25, 1865, Seventeenth Army Corps.)

EIGHTEENTH ARMY CORPS—A *Cross*, with a triangle in each arm, the color of the triangles *red*, *white* and *blue*, respectively, designating the three divisions of the Corps.

NINETEENTH ARMY CORPS—A *Grecian Cross*.

TWENTIETH ARMY CORPS—A *Star* with five points, (as formerly worn by the Twelfth Corps. General Orders No. 62, of April 26, 1864, Department of the Cumberland).

TWENTY-FIRST ARMY CORPS — (No badge adopted).

TWENTY SECOND ARMY CORPS—A *Pentagon* with re-entrant angles.

TWENTY-THIRD ARMY CORPS—A *Shield*

TWENTY FOURTH ARMY CORPS—A *Heart*. *Red* for First Division; *White* for Second Division and *Blue* for Third Division. (General Orders No. 32, of March 18, 1865, Twenty-fourth Army Corps).

TWENTY-FIFTH ARMY CORPS—A *Square*. (Orders of February 25, 1865. Twenty-fifth Army Corps.)

ARMY OF WEST VIRGINIA—An Eagle. *Red* for First Division; *white* for Second Division; *blue* for Third Division; *red* and *white* for Artillery Brigade; *green* for Separate Brigade; *gold* or *gilt* for Department headquarters (General Orders No. 2, of January 3, 1865, Department of West Virginia.) The troops of this department previous to being organized, in the summer of 1864, into a separate army in the field, under Major General Crook, wore as their badge the *Star* of the Eighth Corps.

SHERIDAN'S CAVALRY CORPS—*Crossed Sabers* on a blue oval field, surrounded by a cordon of bugles.

WILSON'S CAVALRY CORPS—A *Cavalry Guidon*, inscribed with *Crossed Sabers* pendent from a *Carbine*.

U. S. ENGINEER AND PONTONIER CORPS—An *Anchor* and *Crossed Oars*, with a scroll around the top, the whole surrounded by the *Engineer Castle*.

U. S. SIGNAL CORPS—*Crossed Signal Flags* and *Torch*.

The above includes all the badges except that of Hancock's First Corps, Veterans, the exact description of which is not at hand.

Didn't Blame Them.

Merchant Traveller.]

The new baby had proved itself the possessor of extraordinary vocal powers, and had exercised them much to Johnny's annoyance.

One day he said to his mother:

"Ma, little brother came from heaven, didn't he?"

"Yes, dear."

Johnny was silent for some time, and then he went on.

"Say, ma."

"What is it, Johnny?"

"I don't blame the angels for bouncing him, do you?"

A Nation's Call to Arms.

Beat, beat, drums! Blow, bugles, blow!
Through the windows—through doors—burst
like a ruthless force
Into the solemn church, and scatter the congregation;
Into the school where the scholar is studying;
Leave not the bridegroom quiet—no happiness must he now have with his bride;
Nor the peaceful farmer any peace, plowing his field or gathering his grain—
So fierce you whirr and pound, you drums!—so shrill you bugles blow!

* * * * *

Beat, beat, drums! Blow, bugles, blow!
Make no parley; stop for no expostulation;
Mind not the timid, mind not the weeper nor prayer;
Mind not the old man beseeching the young man;
Let not the child's voice be heard, nor the mother's entreaties;
Make even the trestles to shake the dead where they lie awaiting the hearse—
So strong you thump, O! terrible drums—so loud you bugles blow!

WALT WHITMAN.

The Motor Road.

Colton Semi-Tropic.]

The track of the motor road has all been laid and ballasted up to the crossing of the Lytle creek bridge. The bridge has been completed and the grading of the remaining portion of the road to First street, San Bernardino, is well under way.

A Young Lady's Opinion.

The Del Rio (Tex.) Dot is edited by a young lady. She remarks: "Man proposes, but it sometimes takes a great deal of encouragement to get him to do so."

The Days of '64.

The farmer swings his scythe in the meadow,
the bees in the clover hum,
The scent of the flowers the hills float over,
the sleeping noon has come;
A thin, intangible haze lies dreaming on
river and hill,
And, pierced by the sun's hot lances, the
pulseless air lies still.

Still, save for a silver shimmer that dances
before his sight,
As he leans on his scythe and wipes his brow
with a brush of his shirt-sleeve white—
Leans and listens, as if he heard a sound
that he did not hear—
The sound of cannon, the tramp of feet and
the shout of the cannoneer.

While he stands, comes news of the battle
fought so late in the South—
'Twas a brave fight and we won it, facing
Death at the cannon's mouth;
Our troops were mown down in swaths like
the grass here, there at the South,
But the living filled up the gaps as they
opened, fell into rank,
Bore steadily down—a river of fire—on the
enemy's flank.

What did you say, sir? Yes, I had three sons,
brave men, on that field;
Soldiers of steel—hearts of oak in their
breasts—they never would yield
To the foe; they would march steadily on, if
need be, to death,
Through the lightning of battle and its shell-scorching breath.

Ah, you have news of them! You bring me a
letter! I knew full well
That John would be in a hurry the glorious
news to tell;
And Henry and Joe would never wait until
they wrote to me,
If only a line, to let me know of the Old Flag's
victory!

But—'tis not the boys who write; 'tis a hand
I do not know;
Read the letter for me, neighbor, for my eyes
are blinded so.
"Dear sir, the battle raged most fearfully"
—'twas so the letter said—
"And through a blood-red sea we fought o'er
billows of the dead.

"A hundred guns lay planted on the battle-mented height,
And more than twenty thousand rebels were
marching on our right;
And, down in the valley under, ten thousand
troops lay low,
While the rebels poured down on us like a
mighty river's flow.

"John stood up on the height there, in the
thick of the fight, by his gun,
And the way that he fought, sir, was like ten
thousand in one;
Volley on volley he thundered out from the
throat of his gun;
Like the hurricane's sweep was the battle
from noon to the setting of sun.

"But, just in the flame of the sunset, when its
glory fell low on the hill,
There came a lull in the battle, and I noticed
John's cannon was still—
Shot in the breast he lay, close by his gun,
but his face wore a light,
As if some angel had touched it—right there
in the midst of the fight.

"And when the sound of the battle was like
the roar of the seas,
And the red lightning of war flamed over the
shell-riddled leas,
Joe's sword, like a banner, led the way for
his men in the fight—
As they bore down on the rebel batteries to
the left and the right.

"And Henry was with him, and swiftly their
column was massed
Where the red sickle of fire cut them down in
heaps as they passed;
'Twas their column that turned the tide of
the battle—I heard the shout
When they captured the guns and the
rebels turned in their rout.

"They both lay there, sir, dead on the field; I
found them at night
After the battle, their locks wet with the
dew, their faces as white
As God's saints; God's peace had touched
them both, and I know full well
None were braver than they 'mid the thousands of heroes who fell."

Oh, white was the father's brow, and his face
like death as he heard,
Like a statue of stone for a moment he stood,
nor stirred;
As the letter was folded up, e'en his hair
grew white, it seemed,
And he looked away to the South as dreaming
that he had dreamed

That never, never again to the farm his boys
should come,
Marching back with steady step to the sound
of the fife and drum;
And the noon seemed growing darker, and
the bees' hum died away,
As he stood there in the meadow where he
had been making the hay.

ELIZA A. OTIS.

Maryland, My Maryland!

"I was at West Point, a boy of twenty," says Confederate Major O'B., in the New York Weekly, "when the war clouds first began to form. I entered the academy from Florida, and received my appointment from Senator Jefferson Davis. My sympathies were all strongly in favor of the Southern cause. As soon as the State of South Carolina left the Union, I resigned my position in the Military Academy and hastened to Charleston. I, with some others, was set at work superintending the building of breastworks, and afterwards the mounting of cannon upon them. From these breastworks the first shot was fired upon Fort Sumter. After Sumter was taken I was attached to a regiment of Stonewall Jackson's brigade, and with much difficulty joined it. This brigade, forming a part of Lee's army, took part in the march up into Pennsylvania. For awhile, as you know, Lee carried everything before him. The Federals were driven back, and most of us young men expected at that time to conquer the North in a very few months. The night before we received our first repulse I well remember. Our camp was well supplied with provisions by our foraging parties, and our success had made the future seem bright.

"The song 'Maryland, My Maryland,' had just reached the army, and all through the camp on this night the refrain could be heard. The Federals were very near us—so near that the pickets of the opposing armies could often see one another, but the camp of the enemy was very quiet. Far into the night our men sang—

"The Northern foe is on thy shore,
Maryland! my Maryland!
Her torch is at thy temple door,
Maryland! my Maryland!

"When the morning dawned, the battle which was to decide so much began again, and we were forced from our position and obliged to fall back. All day long the fight was waged, but the Federals were too strong for us. When camp was pitched on this night, the Confederate soldiers did not feel much like singing, and it was the Federals' turn. Again the camps were very near together, and the words of many of the Northern songs came very distinctly to us. The 'Star Spangled Banner,' 'America,' 'John Brown's Body,' and many others were sung. There was a silence for some time, and then, to our infinite disgust, we heard our own new song sung in this way.

"Oh! Beauregard and Longstreet, Lee!
Maryland! my Maryland!
And Stonewall Jackson, where is he?
Maryland! my Maryland!
Their coat-tails streaming in the breeze
Is all the loyal soldier sees—
Far better that than adorning trees,
Maryland! my Maryland!

"Our men were too disgusted and tired to reply, and after that night we began our long retreat, and the two camps were never again very close together."

Monuments at Gettysburg.

Pennsylvania has appropiated $16,000; Minnesota, $1,000; Massachusetts, $5,000; Connecticut, $2,500; Rhode Island, $1,000; New York, $10,000, and New Hampshire, $1,000 for the purchase of lands, opening avenues, caring for grounds and monuments at Gettysburg. Beside these appropriations, Massachusetts has appropriated $13,000 for mouments; Rhode Island, $2,000; New Jersey, $2,500; Connecticut, $3,000; Indiana, $3,000; Minnesota, $500; New Hampshire, $2,000, aand Delaware, $2,000. Ohio steps to the front with $40,000. Where are New York, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Michigan, etc.

THE "ALABAMA."

The Confederate Cruiser in Action—How She Went Down.

From an account on "Life on the Confederate Vessel Alabama," by one of her sailors, in The Century, we quote the following: "We got everything in ship-shape, and left Cherbourg for our last cruise on a bright Sunday morning, June 19. We were escorted by a French armored vessel, and when we got outside we could see the Kearsarge awaiting us about four miles away. Captain Semmes made us a short speech, which was well received, though it seemed odd to me that an American should appeal to an Englishman's love of glory to animate him to fight the speaker's own countrymen. But we cheered, and the French ship leaving us we steamed straight for the Kearsarge. We have no doubt that Semmes was flurried and commenced firing too soon. We were, I should say, nearly a mile away, and I do not think a single shot told. The enemy circled around us, and did not return our fire until within seven or eight hundred yards, and then she let us have it. The first shot that struck us made the ship reel and shake all over. I was serving on one of the thirty-two pounders, and my sponger was an old man-o' war's man, who remarked, after a look out of the port, 'We might as well fire batter puddens as these pop-guns; a few more bliffs like that last and we may turn turtle.' He had scarcely spoken when a shell burst under our pivot gun, tilting it out of range and killing five of the crew. 'What is wrong with the rifle-gun?' was asked. 'We don't seem to be doing the enemy any harm,' while with slow precision came the crash of the heavy shell of the Yankee. One missile that seemed as big as a hay-stack whizzed over our heads, taking a section of the port bulwarks away, fortunately missing the man that was handling shot. He only remarked that he believed the Yankee was firing 'steam b'ilers' at us. Another shell struck us amidships, causing the ship to list to port, so that one of our guns, weighing three tons, raced in, pinning the poor fellow against the port-sill. He died before we could get him clear. It was the missile that sunk the Alabama. 'She's going down!' was the cry, and all was confusion. Another shell struck above the water-line, and the vessel reeled like a drunken man.

The dead and wounded were lying about the deck, which was red with blood. Our officers did their duty, and the men at once began to get up the wounded. The cutter and launch were in the water, and the officers were trying to keep the men back until the wounded were all in, but certainly many of them were left, for I saw several on the berth-deck when I went below, and the boats were then full and pushing off. When it was certain that the boat was sinking, all order was at end. I had £10 and a watch in a locker between decks, and I ran below, but they were gone.

"'All hands on deck—ship's going down!' was called, and I had just got on the upper step of the forward companion-way when the water, entering the berth-deck ports, forced the air up and almost carried me off my legs. I cast my eyes around for a moment. Old Gill, with his head crushed under the carriage of the eight inch gun, was lying there, his brawny hands clinching the breast of his jumper. Just as the water came over the stern I went over the port bulwarks. I was a good swimmer, and had not been in the water five minutes when a French pilot-boat came running past, and a brawny fellow in petticoats and top-boots dragged me out of the water.

THE NATION'S DEAD.

Three Hundred Thousand Union Graves.

A recent report shows that the Nation's dead are buried in seventy-nine national cemeteries, of which only twelve are in the Northern States. Among the principal ones in the North are Cypress Hills, with its 3,786 dead; Finn's Point, N. J., which contains the remains of 2,644 unknown dead; Gettysburg, Pa., with its 1,966 known and 1,608 unknown dead; Mound City, Ills., with 2,505 known and 2,721 unknown graves; Philadelphia, with 1,909 dead; and Woodlawn, Elmira, N. Y., with its 3,090 dead. In the South, near the scenes of terrible conflicts, are located the largest depositories of the Nation's heroic dead.

Arlington, Va, 16,264, of whom 4349 are unknown.

Beaufort, S. C., 9,241, of whom 4,493 are unknown.

Chalmette, La., 12,511, of whom 5,674 are unknown.

Chattanooga, Tenn., 12,962, of whom 4,963 are unknown.

Fredericksburg, Va., 15,257, of whom 12,770 are unknown.

Jefferson Barracks, Mo., 11,490, of whom 2,906 are unknown.

Little Rock, Ark., 5,602, of whom 2,337 are unknown.

City Point, Va., 5,122, of whom 1,373 are unknown.

Marietta, Ga., 10,181, of whom 2,964 are unknown.

Memphis, Tenn., 13,997, of whom 8,817 are unknown.

Nashville, Tenn., 16,526, of whom 4,701 are unknown.

Poplar Grove, Va., 6,199, of whom 4,001 are unknown.

Richmond, Va., 6,542, of whom 5,701 are unknown.

Salisbury, N. C., 12,126, of whom 12,028 are unknown.

Stone River, Tenn., 5,602, of whom 288 are unknown.

Vicksburg, Miss., 16,600, of whom 12,704 are unknown.

Antietam, Va., 4,671, of whom 1,818 are unknown.

Winchester, Va., 4,559, of whom 2,365 are unknown.

Fort Donelson, 669.

Knoxville, 3,136.

Shiloh, 3,590.

Hazen's Brigade, Stone River, 55.

In all, the remains of 300,000 men who fought for the Stars and Stripes find guarded graves in our national cemeteries.

Two cemeteries are mainly devoted to the brave men who perished in the loathsome prisons of the same name—Andersonville, Ga., which contains 13,714 graves, and Salisbury, with its 12,126 dead, of whom 12,032 are unknown.

Of the vast number who are interred in our national cemeteries, 175,000 sleep beneath the soil of the Southern States, and 145,000 rest in graves marked unknown.

The First Blood.

When, on the night of April 18, 1861, writes Ben: Perley Poore, in the Boston Budget, the Pennsylvania troops filed into the rotunda, they were followed by the customary black man, who, in those days, attended military organizations to carry the target. This descendant of Ethiopia had been roughly handled by the Baltimore hoodlums, and, when he entered the rotunda, he gazed around with an air of satisfaction, as though he thought that, at last, he was safe. Taking off his cap, he pulled from his head a handkerchief saturated with blood from a wound inflicted with a brick, and as he went through the rotunda the blood dropped from the handkerchief along the stone floor. This was the first blood of the war. I narrated the incident to Governor Curtin, in Boston, the following year. He expressed surprise that he had never heard of it, and on his return sent one of his staff to Pottersville to see if the colored man was still there. He found him rejoicing in the name of Nicholas Biddle, and had him photographed, kindly sending me one of the photos.

Miscellaneous.

IT HAS COME AT LAST!

PLEASANT HOMES

For the People.

Anyone Can Acquire a Pleasant Home With Small Monthly Savings.

LOTS WITH HOUSES ON INSTALLMENT PLAN.

Electric Railroad Homestead Tract

ON PICO HEIGHTS.

CHARMING VIEW!
PURE AIR!
PURE WATER

Pico Street Electric Railway will be Immediately Constructed Past the Property.

That splendid property between Pico and Ninth streets, on Pico Heights, to be subdivided into lots, and sold on the installment plan.

Price of Lots Only $290.

First payment $20 cash down; succeeding payments $10 per month, without interest.

ONE HOUSE WITH EACH 11 LOTS

In value from $600 to $4000, without extra charge.

Ten Dollars worth of tickets on Electric Railway with each lot.

Lots to be distributed by mutual agreement, similar to Childs Tract distribution.

The deeds for this property held for the Association by F. C. Howes, Cashier of Los Angeles National Bank, as trustee.

Books will be opened for subscribers on June 1st, at the office of the Electric Railway Homestead Association, Room 8, Schumacher Block, opposite Postoffice.

I. X. L. HOSE.

GUARANTEED THE BEST.

Harper and Reynolds Company

48 and 50 MAIN ST.

Southern Pacific Company.

SANTA MONICA

SUNDAY EXCURSIONS.

COMMENCING JULY 18, AND TO CONTINUE during the watering season, a special train will LEAVE LOS ANGELES each Sunday at 1 o'clock p. m.; returning, LEAVE SANTA MONICA 7 o'clock p. m.

Sunday morning train will hereafter be run in two sections: First section leaves San Fernando st. 9:30 a. m., NOT STOPPING AT COMMERCIAL STREET; second section leaves 5 minutes later, both from San Fernando and Commercial st. stations. Returning, first section leaves Santa Monica at 3 p. m. (PASSENGERS FOR COLTON AND POINTS THIS SIDE SHOULD TAKE THIS TRAIN); second section leaves Santa Monica at 4:30 p. m. as heretofore.

J. C. STUBBS, Gen'l Trf. Mgr. T. H. GOODMAN, G. P. and T. A.
E. E. HEWITT, Div. Supt. Los Angeles.

—NEW—

HEALTH RESORT,

Eight Miles from Los Angeles.

SITUATED AT THE FOOT OF THE Verdugo mountains, ¾ of a mile northeast from Sepulveda Station, is now open for visitors. Everything new and first-class. Two trains each way per day. The best of Spring water, good hunting. And free carfree carriages will leave Los Angeles on Saturday of each week at 4 P. M., from the Hollenbeck block. Orders may be left with Mrs. Hammond, Hollenbeck block, or address M. W. BURTT, Los Angeles, Cal. Terms very reasonable.

H. T. Hazard. Jas. B. Townsend.

HAZARD & TOWNSEND,

Solicitors of

PATENTS.

And attorneys in patent cases. Procure patents in all countries. The only complete Patent Office Library in Southern California. Copyrights, Trade Marks and Labels. Room 9, Downey block, Los Angeles, Cal.

☞ H. T. Hazard will practice in all the courts.

NOTICE.

THE THIRD ANNUAL MEETING OF the stockholders of Savings Fund and Building Society of Los Angeles will be held MONDAY EVENING, September 6, 1886, at 7:30 o'clock. At this meeting the fourth series will be opened. E. H. GRASSETT, Secretary, Rooms 14 and 15, Roeder Block, 23 S. Spring st.

W. P. ROSS. H. P. ERNST.

ERNST & ROSS.

Real Estate and General Commission AGENTS.

Room 10, Phillips Block, No. 38 North Main Street, LOS ANGELES, CAL.

Rents collected, property taken charge of, money loaned, correspondence solicited, etc.

Southworth & Co.,

Real Estate and General Commission Agents.

Money to loan. Houses rented. Collections made. Any business intrusted to us will receive prompt and careful attention.

Union Employment Bureau.

First-class help of all kinds furnished on short notice.

3 S. Main St., Los Angeles, Cal.

J. B. PACE

Consumers Beware!

There are imitations of the celebrated and old reliable J. B. Pace Tobaccos.

The genuine has the FULL NAME J. B. PACE on the tin tag.

Don't be deceived. You are imposed upon if the initials J. B. are not on the tin tag.

J. B. PACE

NEW PARAGON

SCHOOL DESK!

The Best in the World.

The undersigned have this day been appointed Sole Agents for Southern California for the sale of the "Paragon School Furniture," and are now prepared to quote LOWEST RATES to all requiring a FIRST-CLASS SCHOOL DESK.

LAZARUS & MELZER,

Educational Booksellers,

LOS ANGELES .... CAL.

OPPOSITION

OFFICE AT THE NATICK HOUSE. ALLman's new four-horse stage leaves three times a week for Ventura and way-stations, to Santa Barbara via Conejo. The only good line. Fare lower than any other road.

JOHN H. ALLMAN, Manager.

PLUMBER, GASFITTER

Sanitary Engineer,

GEORGE MILNE,

53 New High Street.

Insurance and Banking.

Treasury Department.

OFFICE OF THE COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY, Washington, July 22, 1886.

WHEREAS, BY SATISFACTORY EVIDENCE presented to the undersigned it has been made to appear that The Southern California National Bank of Los Angeles, in the city of Los Angeles, in the county of Los Angeles, and State of California, has complied with all the provisions of the Statutes of the United States required to be complied with before an association shall be authorized to commence the business of banking.

Now, therefore, I, Valentine P. Snyder, Deputy and Acting Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that The Southern California National Bank of Los Angeles, in the city of Los Angeles, in the county of Los Angeles, and State of California, is authorized to commence the business of banking as provided in Section Fifty-one hundred and sixty-nine of the Revised Statutes of the United States.

{SEAL} In testimony whereof witness my hand and seal of office this 22d day of July, 1886.

V. P. SNYDER, Deputy and Acting Comptroller of the Currency, No. 3538.

Farmers and Mechants' Bank,

OF LOS ANGELES.

Established in 1868.

Capital............................ $200,000
Surplus and Reserve Fund.............. 450,000
Total.............................. $650,000

ISAIAS W. HELLMAN, President; L. C. GOODWIN, Vice-President. JOHN MILNER, Sec'y

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:

Isaias W. Hellman, John S. Griffin, O. W. Childs, C. E. Thom, Phil. Garnier, J. B. Lankershim, C. Ducommun, Jose Mascar.

EXCHANGE for sale on New York, London Frankfort, Dublin, Paris and Berlin.

Receive deposits and issue their certificates. Buy and sell Governments, State, County and City Bonds

Los Angeles Savings Bank,

No. 130 North Main Street.

CAPITAL .... $100,000.

PRESIDENT.................. L. C. GOODWIN
SECRETARY.................. J. V. WACHTEL

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

Isaias W. Hellman, John E. Plater, Robt. S. Baker, John A. Paxton, L. C. Goodwin.

Term Deposits will be received in sums of one hundred dollars and over.

Ordinary deposits in sums of ten dollars and over.

☞ Money to loan on first-class real estate Los ANGELES, July 1st 1884.

Los Angeles County Bank

MAIN STREET, LOS ANGELES, CAL.

Capital Stock (paid up): $100,000
Reserve Fund, : $205,000

JOHN E. PLATER................ PRESIDENT
R. S. BAKER................ VICE-PRESIDENT
H. MACNEIL................ CASHIER

DIRECTORS.

J. S. Slauson, John E. Plater, John A. Paxton, Jotham Bixby, Robert S. Baker, Geo. W. Prescot, B. M. Widney.

Carries on a General Banking and Collecting business.

First National Bank

OF LOS ANGELES.

CAPITAL STOCK.................. $100,000
SURPLUS.................. 100,000

E. F. SPENCE.................. President
J. M. ELLIOTT.................. Cashier

DIRECTORS,

J. D. Bicknell, J. F. Crank, H. Mabury, O. S. Witherby, E. F. Spence.

STOCKHOLDERS.

Capt. A. H. Wilcox, Dr. R. H. McDonal, O. S. Witherby, James McCoy, J. F. Crank, William Lacy, J. E. Hollenbeck, I. Lankershim, H. Mabury, A. W. Harvey, L. H. Carlton, S. H. Mott, J. D. Bicknell, E. F. Spence, F. Q. Story.

GEO. H. BONEBRAKE, President. JOHN BRYSON, SR., Vice-President.
F. C. HOWES, Cashier.

Los Angeles National Bank,

UNITED STATES DEPOSITORY,

No. 54 N. Main St., Los Angeles.

CAPITAL.................. $300,000
SURPLUS.................. 20,000

DIRECTORS:

W. G. Cochran, Col. H. H. Markham, Perry M. Green, John Bryson, Sr., H. Sinsabaugh, F. C. Howes, Geo. H. Bonebrake.

Exchange for sale on all the principal cities of the United States and Europe.

NOTICE OF DIVIDEND,

Savings Bank of Southern California.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE DEclared a dividend to depositors at the rate of five (5) per cent. per annum on term deposits, and three and three-fourths (3¾) per cent. per annum on ordinary deposits for the six months ending June 30, 1886.

SAMUEL B. HUNT, Secretary.

A PERFECT BAKING POWDER—BEST IN AMERICA

PRESTON & MERRILL'S

—Boston, Mass.—

INFALLIBLE

YEAST POWDER

Established 1845.

Yields 15 to 50 per cent. more Gas (the raising property) than other Yeast or Baking Powders.

UNEXCELLED FOR STRENGTH, PURITY AND HEALTHFULNESS. MOST ECONOMICAL.

Never Fails to Make Light and Wholesome Bread, Biscuits, Tea Rolls, Cakes, Pies, Puddings, Etc. For Sale by Grocers, in all size cans.

Notice to Capitalists

AND OTHERS.

PROPOSALS FOR BONDS.

Proposals will be received at the office of the Secretary, 36 S. Spring st., for the purchase of $35,000 in bonds of the Temple street Cable Railway Company bearing interest at the rate of 8 per cent. per annum. Bonds to run five years. Denomination of bonds, $500.

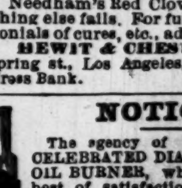
Proposals may be for the whole or any portion. Proposals to be received on or before

August 11, 1886.

The right is reserved to reject any or all bids.

O. MORGAN,

Sec'y Temple St. Cable R'y.

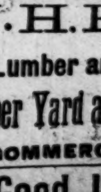


RED CLOVER.

Needham's Red Clover Blossoms and extracts prepared from the blossoms, cures Cancer, Salt Rheum, and all diseases arising from an impure state of the blood; will also clear the complexion of all pimples and eruptions; is a sure cure for Constipation, Piles and many other diseases. Both laxative and tonic. Needham's Red Clover cures after everything else fails. For full particulars, testimonials of cures, etc., address,

HEWIT & CHESTER,

35 S. Spring st., Los Angeles, next door to Childress Bank.



NOTICE.

The agency of the GRAFF CELEBRATED DIAMOND COAL-OIL BURNER, which gives the best of satisfaction and which was on exhibition at the post-office has been given to

PARMELEE'S BAZAR,

108 to 112 N. Main St.,

LOS ANGELES.

W. H. PERRY

Lumber and Mill Co.'s

Lumber Yard and Planing Mills,

COMMERCIAL STREET.

Good Location.

225 SECOND ST. (cor. Hill)—The leading private boarding-house of Southern California.

MRS. D. J. WHIPPLE.

THE COUNTY.

A Paradise Fast Filling With Happy Settlers.

MATERIAL RESOURCES AND WEALTH.

Cereals, Fruits, Mineral Products. Live Stock. Etc.—Climate. Topography and Soil—The Cities and Towns.

Los Angeles county comprises an area of 3,584,000 acres, or more than two-thirds the size of the State of Massachusetts. It is bounded on the north by Kern county, on the east by San Bernardino and San Diego counties; on the south by the Pacific ocean, and on the west by the Pacific ocean and Ventura county. The shore line, about ninety miles long, extends in a general southeasterly direction. This vast area is rapidly becoming a vast settlement. The sage-brush of ten years ago, in ten years more will be forgotten. In its place swelling billsides and great plains are dotted everywhere with villas, farm houses, ranchos, orange, lemon, nut, apricot, apple, peach and other groves, vineyards, apiaries and so on without end.

In 1866 the population of the county was about 10,000; in 1880 it was 33,379. To-day it is at least 80,000. Half a million acres are now under cultivation as against 192,000 in 1880.

As an index of the county's growth, the following table shows the increase of assessable values of real and personal property in the county for fourteen years:

1872	10,881,164
1873	9,986 092
1874	12,323,522
1875	14,944,322
1877	15,738,752
1878	16,223,106
1879	16,160 938
1880	18,503 774
1881	20.021.557
1882	27,869,850
1883	29 9 9 9
1884	31,084,572
1885	35,494 027
1886	37,058,173

The following table gives a comprehensive view of the agricultural progress for eight years:

Year.	Acres Land Cultivated	Acres of Vineyard	Gallons of Wine	Gallons of Brandy
1878	100,350	6 850	1,496 000	65,000
1880	130,000	6,335	2,019,000	85,000
1882	212,000	11,440	3,100,000	145,000
1883	260,000	20,000	4,000,000	250 000
1884	350,000	25,570	5,350,000	360 000
1885	422,950	27 000	5,400,000	

Year.	No. Orange bearing	Bushels of Barley	Bushels of Wheat	Bushels of Corn
1878	163,500	350,000	75,000	750 000
1880	192,000	490 000	876,000	800,000
1882	450,125	720,000	1,700,000	1,267,500
1883	526,640	1,000,000	2,000,000	1 500,0 0
1884	710,000	1 500,000	4,000,000	2,000,000
1885	740,000	1,207,500	2,2 7,520	2,018,871

MATERIAL RESOURCES.

Some Things which Make Los Angeles County Wealthy.

The great wealth of the county is the cultivation of the soil. The orange is the typical fruit, and forms a leading item in the products of the county. There are now three quarters of a million bearing orange trees in the county. All other fruits do well here, and are being more extensively planted every year. There are about 28,000 acres in vines, with an average of 1000 vines to the acre. The importance of the wine and brandy production can be gathered from the above tables. The industry of raisin-making is a comparatively new one here, but is assuming mammoth proportions. Two years ago the annual output of raisins did not exceed 60,000 to 76,000 boxes; this year it will exceed 300,000 boxes. Southern California raisins, like Southern California oranges, have taken a front rank at the East. All fruits are profitable here, with intelligent management.

HONEY.

The production of honey claims an important place among our industries. Nearly every mountain cañon remote from the busier scenes of agriculture and horticulture is occupied by an apiarist who makes a specialty of his bees. The insects forage upon the wild plants of the mountain sides and meas. The white sage, a shrub which abounds in such localities, furnishes the most desirable of forage plants, from which is produced the white, transparent and fine-flavored honey for which Southern California is noted. The honey crop of the county in a good year is about *nine hundred tons*.

THE CEREALS.

There are this year 272,250 acres of wheat in the county, which will average about 13 centals to the acre. Of barley for grain there are 98,188 acres, averaging 18 centals to the acre. Of barley for hay there are about 85,000 acres. All these figures are largely in excess of any preceding year.

LIVE STOCK.

The Assessor's figures for 1885-6 show that there are in the county 37,191 cattle, valued at $500,113; 17,814 horses and colts, valued at $682,584; 182,802 sheep, valued at $270,271; 1,166 mules and asses, valued at $53,197; hogs to the value of $39,413; poultry to the value of $26,284; 1,370 goats, valued at $1,370, and 54 ostriches, valued at $4,975. All these valuations are ridiculously low.

PETROLEUM.

Of the county's mineral products, petroleum is probably the most valuable. It is claimed that the petroleum yield of Southern California is now 1100 barrels a day. The principal oil development is in the northern part of the county about Newhall. The latest excitement is at Puente, 25 miles east of the city, where a fine flowing well was struck a couple of months ago. Natural gas indications are abundant in many parts of the county, and small flows have been developed, though not yet utilized. A company has just been incorporated with $2,000,000 capital to bore for gas and oil six miles southwest of this city.

Brea (asphaltum), a natural product of petroleum, abounds in great quantities in various sections of the county, and has been extensively used for laying sidewalks, roofing and for fuel.

GOLD AND SILVER.

The first discovery of gold in the United States was in this county, and though we have never gone wild over it, more or less mining has gone on here for nearly the last half century. A great deal has been taken out, mostly from the placers. It has been the chief problem to get water to the mines, but this is being done. Considerable placer mining is being done in the cañons near Newhall, and at various points throughout the whole range.

OTHER MINERALS.

Mineral paint has been found in great quantities.

Building stone, including a fine granite, is being quarried at several points.

Silver has been mined here, and a mine twenty-five miles from town—now badly caved—has produced some of the richest silver specimens ever exhibited.

A huge deposits of magnetic iron and a ledge of sulphide of antimony have been discovered in the county within a year.

Plumbago, graphite, kaolin, terra-cotta clay, potter's clay, roofing slate and gypsum are also found in the county.

A vast mining country, some of the richest in the world, is directly tributary to Los Angeles. It includes all the famous mining districts of San Bernardino and San Diego counties, with output aggregating several millions a year.

TOPOGRAPHY.

The northeast corner of the county is cut off by the San Bernardino range of mountains, and there are three considerable spurs of the chain, the Sierra Madre, Sierra Santa Monica, and Santa Ana—which intersect the county, dividing it into a series of valleys. The arable lands are of three classes: Moist lands, the lowest lying along the rivers: table lands, which comprise the vast body of the valleys, and the uplands or foothills, skirting the mountains. From the sea coast there is a gradual slope of the land upward to the mountains, a distance of about twenty miles at the nearest point, and averaging about thirty.

THE RIVERS.

The rivers are the Santa Ana, San Gabriel and Los Angeles. They are essentially "California rivers," and at their best would be called creeks in many parts of the United States. All sink in their sandy beds. But they nevertheless furnish a vast quantity of water for irrigation, which is taken out near the mountain sources, and is "the life of the country." Thus our inconsiderable streams are of more value to the country, perhaps, than the larger rivers of other lands are to them.

OUR HARBORS.

Wilmington harbor, the chief shipping point of the county, as it is of Southern California, is twenty-two miles from the city of Los Angeles. It is not a good natural harbor, but is well sheltered, and has been greatly improved by government works. It safely accommodates a large amount of shipping. There are three landing places on the county shore line: Santa Monica, Newport and Anaheim Landing, which make no pretensions to being harbors, but at each of which cargoes can be discharged nearly every day of the year.

MANY LATITUDES IN ONE.

Probably no other country in the world has, within an equal area, such a diversity of climate, soil and productive capacity as this. In the valleys there is perpetual spring and summer; in the mountain peaks there is snow a good half of the year. Between the two extremes there are all shades and gradations of temperature. In many localities there is never frost enough to kill tender vegetables that grow in mid-winter. At the sea-coast one may find a moist "salty" air and a most equable temperature the year round. Twenty-thirty miles inland the atmosphere is dryer, warmer in summer; cooler in winter. On the foot-hills away toward the interior, at an elevation of 1200 to 2000 feet above sea-level, the air is rarer and the sunshine in summer still warmer, but not so cold in winter. The subject of climate is discussed more at length elsewhere.

MANY SOILS.

There are many kinds of soil in Los Angeles county, some of which scarcely find their counterparts in the northern and eastern States.

In the lowlands the soil is generally a rich alluvium, the deposit of streams in past ages. It is lighter or heavier in proportion as sand or clay predominates. Some of the moist lands are impregnated with alkali, and are not desirable for agriculture. The upland valleys range through all the grades of alluvium just mentioned, and have, besides, in certain localities, a black soil known as adobe, largely composed of decayed vegetable matter, or humus. It is a heavy soil, forming tenacious mud in wet weather, and, in the long dry summer, baking hard and cracking open. This is the kind of earth that the natives formerly used to so great an extent in the manufacture of their adobe houses. Mixed with straw, it is moulded into large bricks and dried in the sun. When laid with adobe mortar in a thick wall it will last a century. But adobe is good for other things besides bricks. It is a rich, strong soil, and well adapted to grain raising, though not suited to fruits. On the mesas is another peculiar soil. It consists largely of detritus washed down from the mountains, mixed with vegetable accumulations. Disentegrated granite is the basis for many of the mesa soils. When charged with sufficient humus, it is very desirable for fruit growing, but not well adapted to grain. Sandy clay soils are also encountered on the mesa, and, in very rare instances, adobe is found.

A GREAT VARIETY OF PRODUCTS.

With such widely varying soils and climatic conditions the range of products to which Los Angeles county is adapted is very wide. Almost every variety of grain, vegetable, fruit, nut or berry produced in temperate or sub-tropical latitudes flourishes here. The apples of Michigan, the peaches of Delaware, the oranges of Florida, the lemons of Sicily, the grapes of France and Spain, the figs of Smyrna, all find their counterparts here, and, in many places, are excelled. Apricots, nectarines, prunes, guavas, pomegranates, English walnuts, almonds, figs and olives are among the established products. Bananas and dates are brought to fruitage, but are little cultivated.

THE TOWNS.

Brief Enumeration of the County's Thriving Settlements.

The county is blessed with a large number of progressive and prosperous towns. Many are of very recent origin, but their growth has been with true semi-tropic luxuriance.

Pasadena, the most important of our suburban sisters, has recently incorporated as a city. It is one of the most beautiful places on the continent, and is enjoying a wonderful prosperity. Ten years ago it was a sheep ranch.

Garvanzo is a pretty little village, charmingly situated on a plateau opposite South Pasadena. Ten months ago the sagebrush was unbroken.

Raymond lies between South Pasadena and Pasadena. Its principal feature is the vast Raymond Hotel, the finest resort on the coast, which will be opened October 1.

Olivewood, Lamanda Park and Santa Anita are other promising young settlements on the line of the Los Angeles and San Gabriel Valley railroad, beyond Pasadena.

Anaheim, the oldest settlement in the marvelously fertile Santa Ana valley, twenty-five miles southeast of Los Angeles, is the third town in the county in size. It is a great wine, nut, grain and fruit-producing region.

Santa Ana, thirty-three miles from Los Angeles, is a more modern settlement of the same rich region. It has about 2500 people. It is a very important shipping point.

Orange, three miles from Santa Ana, is a beautiful town, amid some of the finest agricultural country of Southern California.

Westminster and Garden Grove are smaller, but thriving colonies of the Santa Ana valley.

Tustin City, Newport, Fountain Valley, Las Bolsas, Diamond, Ocean View and Silverado are other settlements in one of the most charming valleys in the world.

Compton, twelve miles southwest of Los Angeles, is a sizable and pretty village, the center of a prosperous farming region.

The Los Angeles Valley is a fertile and attractive area of 77,000 acres, and contains the flourishing settlements of Ranchito, Old Los Nietos, Fulton Wells (Iron Sulphur Springs), Artesia, Norwalk, Downey and Long Beach.

Long Beach, 23 miles from Los Angeles, is reached by rail, is the most favored by nature of all our seaside resorts. It has one of the finest beaches in the world, where bathing is pleasant all the year round, and an excellent hotel.

Iron Sulphur Springs is fast becoming a popular watering place, and the medicinal virtues of its waters are great. It has a comfortable hotel and cottages.

Downey is the principal town and shipping point of the Los Nietos valley, and has 1500 people. It is 12 miles southwest of Los Angeles, and is 11 years old. It is an extremely flourishing town.

San Gabriel and Alhambra are in the superb San Gabriel valley, and among its finest points. The largest vineyards and orchards in Southern California are thereabout, and the princely domains of "Lucky" Baldwin, Rose, Shorb, Titus, Chapman and others. Here also is the largest winery in the world, with a capacity to crush 250 tons of grapes a day. Around the venerable Mission clusters the remnant of the disappearing civilization of 100 years ago.

Pomona is one of the most prosperous and attractive towns in the county. Five years ago it had about 300 people. Now it has nearly as many thousand. It is a handsome, wide-awake and flourishing place.

Spadra is a pleasant little agricultural hamlet, three miles west of Pomona.

Santa Monica is the most extensively patronized seaside resort in Southern California, and eighteen miles from Los Angeles. It is a pretty town, situated on a beautiful bay. Thousands of visitors pass the summer there every year.

San Pedro and Wilmington, on San Pedro bay, are important towns, and comprise between them the port and harbor.

Florence, six miles south of Los Angeles on the Wilmington branch of the Southern Pacific Railroad, is an important wine-growing and raisin-grape point. Here is Remi Nadeau's vineyard, the largest in California.

Tajauta, Linwood and La Dow are other settlements in the same vicinity.

San Fernando, the business center of the great San Fernando valley, is the chief wheat-shipping point of the county. A fine theological school is soon to be built there.

Other towns and settlements in the county, all thriving and all full of promise, are Azusa, Ballona, Cahuenga, Crescenta Cañada, the Cienega, Cerritos, Citrus, Centralia, Duarte, El Monte, Etheldene, San Juan Capistrano, Elizabeth Lake, Fruitland, Green Meadows, Highland Park, Lancaster, La Puente, Las Virgenes, Monte Vista, Savannah, Vernon, Verdugo, Sierra Madre, Langs, Sepulveda, Newhall.

Fruits and Their Seasons.

Following is a list of the fruits procurable at the countless street stands, their season and price:

	Cents.
Oranges, all the year, per doz	5 to 75
Lemons, all the year, per doz	10 to 25
Limes, all the year, per doz	5 to 15
Grapes, 14 var., July to Xmas, per lb	1 to 8
Raisins (new in Oct), per lb	7 to 20
Apricots, April to Sept, per lb	2 to 4
Peaches, June 15th to Xmas, per lb	1 to 5
Pears, July to Nov., and nearly whole year, per lb	1 to 12½
Figs, fresh, April to July, per lb	8 to 25
Guavas, nearly all the year	8 to 25
Strawberries, all the year, per lb	5 to 50
Blackberries, June to Sept., per lb	5 to 25
Raspberries, June 15 to Jan., per lb	5 to 40
Japanese persimmons, Nov. to Febr, per lb	5 to 25
Pomegranites, August to March, per lb	2 to 15
Apples, all the year, per lb	½ to 5
Bananas, all the year, per doz	25 to 75
Plums, June to Nov., per lb	1½ to 12½
Fresh prunes, June to Nov., per lb	1½ to 12½
Cherries, April to July, per lb	10 to 50
Gooseberries, May to July, per lb	8 to 15
Currants, May to July, per lb	8 to 15
Nectarines, July to Sept., per lb	1½ to 8
Loquats, May 15 to June 15, per lb	to
Watermelons, July to Oct., each	5 to 1 25
Muskmelons, July to Oct., each	5 to 30
Olives, Dec. to Jan.	to 5
Quinces, Oct. to Dec., per lb	1 to 5
Pineapples, all the year, each	15 to 1 00

Miscellaneous.

Arrived at Last!

The two carloads of REFRIGERATORS that have been overdue for the last two weeks are in and on exhibition at

PECK & RUGGLES',

236 N. Main Street, Baker Block.

Anyone desirous of purchasing a

Pure Dry Air Refrigerator

Can surely be pleased, as we have about twenty-five different styles, ranging in price from

$12.50 to $200.

Remember the

Baldwin Dry Air Refrigerator.

PECK & RUGGLES,

Pacific Coast Agents, 236 N. Main

DR. E. ROBBINS'

New Hammam Baths

ALSO

Turkish, Russian, Sulphur, Electric and Medicated Baths

These baths are under the supervision of a thorough physician and are excellent for cleansing purposes and

CURING

Colds, Rheumatism, Paralysis, General Debility, Nervous Prostration

And All Pulmonary Diseases.

First-class Lady and Gentlemen Attendants.

Bath Tickets, $1; Six Tickets, $5

Corner Spring and First Streets.

Hours 9 a. m. to 12 midnight. Open Sundays from 8 a. m. till 11 noon.

Plumbing and Gasfitting.

S. M. PERRY,

DEALER IN

Artistic Gas Fixtures, Globes, Etc.,

INCANDESCENT GAS LAMPS

For Stores and Offices, Plumbing Goods, Bath Tubs, Water Closets, Sinks, Rubber Hose, Water Pipe, Sewer Pipe, etc.

Jobbing of all kinds promptly attended to, Tin Roofing, Pump Repairing, Sewer Laying, etc., done on short notice.

30 S. Main St., Los Angeles, Cal.

Telephone No. 84.

To the Beaudry Water Consumers.

WE HAVE THIS DAY SOLD ALL OF our interests in the Beaudry Water Works to Messrs. Walter S. Maxwell, N. W. Stowell, and M. L. Wicks, who will from this date take possession of the same.

VICTOR BEAUDRY,
PRUDENT BEAUDRY.

LOS ANGELES, July 28, 1886.

To the Beaudry Water Consumers.

Referring to the above and representing the Citizens' Water Company, we would earnestly ask the further indulgence of the consumers of water on the above-named system, that they be as economical as possible in their consumption of water, promising within a short time an abundance of pure water for all purposes and at all times. Respectfully,

CITIZENS' WATER COMPANY,
By M. L. WICKS,
N. W. STOWELL,
WALTER S. MAXWELL.

The office of the company, until further notice, will be at M. L. WICKS, Postoffice Block.

FRUHLING BROS.,

Housesmiths and General Blacksmiths

No. 54 S. Los Angeles St.

All kinds of Housesmithing done in first-class style.

Dilapidated Wooden Cresting Replaced

With the Latest Patterns in Iron.

Cresting, Wrought-Iron Fencing and Railing a specialty.

Chas. Charnock & Co.,

Real Estate Dealers,

Have a large list of improved and unimproved city and country property. Also agents for the Temecula Valley Colony Lands at Murrietta. Colony lands a specialty.

Call on or address them at No. 12 Court st., opp. Courthouse, Los Angeles, Cal.

DR. WOOD'S LIVER REGULATOR

UNIVERSAL VEGETABLE PANACEA OF CONCENTRATED EXTRACTS.

Prepared from the Active Medicinal Properties Contained in Mandrake, Dandelion, Butternut, Black Root, Bog Bane, Bitter Root, Blood Root, Calisaya Bark, Barberry Bark, Sweet Flag, Indian Hemp, Wa-a-Hoo, Golden Seal, etc.

For the Speedy and Permanent Relief of the most hopeless cases of

Dyspepsia, Jaundice, Chills and Fever, Disordered Digestion, Sick Headache, General Debility,

And all other diseases arising from a Bilious State of the stomach, or an inactive or Diseased Liver.

REDINGTON & CO., S. F., Wholesale Agt's.
FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

SWEITZER'S TRAIL.

A Romantic Mountain Resort.

This beautiful and popular route is now in first-class order and regularly traversed by pleasure seekers. Easy trail, scenery of unsurpassed grandeur and beauty, best accommodations by the way and on top. Parties are conducted regularly twice a week by an experienced guide, and with trained and careful animals. Lunch at Cañada Station, mouth of cañon, 5 miles from Pasadena.

Terms—For the animal, round-trip, $3; board and lodging per day $2, or $10 a week. Parties go up Tuesdays and Saturdays on arrival of morning train from Los Angeles; returns Mondays and Fridays in time for afternoon train. Parties will be met at either of the Pasadena hotels. Address O. P. SWEITZER, Pasadena Postoffice.

BEAUTIFY YOUR HOME.

PROF. ROMEO BERRA,

Architectural Decorator,

Artist in Fresco and Scenographer for Churches, Public Halls, Theaters and Parlors.

Original Plans in any Style Drawn to Order.

No. 449 S. Hill street. Refers to Franklin & Co., No. 226 Spring street.

DrWHITE

108 N. Main St., Los Angeles. (Rooms 7 and 8),

SUCCESSFULLY TREATS

PRIVATE

Nervous and Chronic Diseases

OF BOTH SEXES.

Consultation and treatment confidential. Medicines furnished from DR. WHITE'S PRIVATE LABORATORY. Office hours, 9 a. m. to 12 m. Sunday, 9 a. m. to 12 m.

Catarrh!

Throat Diseases, Bronchitis, Asthma,

CONSUMPTION,

Together with diseases of the

EYE, EAR AND HEART

M. HILTON WILLIAMS,

M. D., M. C. P. S. O.,

275 NORTH MAIN ST.,

Next the Diamond House, Los Angeles, Cal.

All diseases of the respiratory organs treated by the most improved system of medicated inhalations, combined with Constitutional Remedies for the Liver, Blood, etc.

Nearly 75,000 cases successfully treated during the past 19 years for some form of head, throat or lung troubles.

CATARRH.

To all those who are afflicted with any of the different forms of catarrh, we would say there is no disease which presents a greater diversity of symptoms—none more loathsome, insidious and dangerous—than Nasal Catarrh, especially if complicated, as it almost always is, even from its first appearance, with an affection of the throat.

From the earliest symptoms (which are generally attributed to "cold in the head") to the various ugly and distressing stages through which the disease passes, the patient is hopeful of recovery, and rarely gives it proper attention until certain alarming symptoms present themselves, denoting unmistakably the rapid advance of the malady to the lungs. Indeed, so various are the symptoms that the presence of the disease is not always known or even suspected, till it has reached the more advanced stages. The disease may or may not be attended by a discharge from the nostrils or the throat, but there is usually present a morbid secretion and a frequent disposition, especially in the morning, to clear the throat, and the effort to do so is often, though not always attended by expectoration; there is a sensation of heaviness in the frontal part of the head, and the brain sometimes suffers to an extent producing headache, vertigo and confusion; it becomes difficult to think clearly and to concentrate the mind; the memory becomes impaired and the intellect enfeebled; despondency of spirits and an excitable condition of the nervous system. Such is the effect of the disease, and if to this train of symptoms (which not infrequently leads to insanity or idiocy) we add many of the more loathsome physical effects, as caries, or rottenness of the bones of the face and head, a most offensive smell to the breath, and corrupt, morbid and poisoned secretions, destruction or serious injury to the senses to smell, hearing, sight and taste, we have a catalogue of horrors which should lead any person to make early and proper efforts to eradicate the disease while it is in a curable stage.

Persons desiring treatment by this system of practice can use the remedies at home, as well as at our office, and which will cause no inconvenience or hindrance to business whatever. And we would add that this is the very best time of the year to be treated for catarrh.

I have seen so many of these cases cured that I do not consider any case hopeless unless the disease has advanced to the chest and that both lungs are seriously involved. The inhalations aid us in dissolving the mucus and in contracting and healing the cavities, which nothing else can do with the same success.

The very best references from those already cured.

CONSULTATION FREE.

Those who desire to consult with me in regard to their cases had better call at my office for consultation and examination, but if impossible to do so, can write for a copy of my Medical Treatise, containing a list of questions. Address

M. HILTON WILLIAMS, M. D.,
275 North Main street, Los Angeles, Cal.

Office hours from 9:30 a. m. to 4:30 p. m. Residence at Long Beach, Cal.

For Sale!

A FEW BARGAINS.

$1100—Two beautiful lots on the right side of the st., all fenced and set to fruit trees; size 59x115½; very cheap.

$4000—7 acres just outside city; 5 acres in bearing fruit; house of 5 rooms; well, windmill, tank, etc.; splendid soil and plenty of water; certainly cheap.

$1600—One acre on Washington st.

$2000—Cottage of four nice rooms; bath and pantry; large lot, on the right side of a splendid street; considerable furniture included; certainly a lovely home at a bargain.

$3300—House and 3 lots on Temple-street cable road; see it.

$4000—House of 5 rooms; large and airy; bay window, etc.; good-sized lot; only ten minutes' walk from Temple block.

Several splendid bargains in fruit and alfalfa ranches; also ranches to subdivide.

Lands in Iowa, Minnesota, Texas, etc., to exchange.

$1850—Beautiful cottage on a nice lot, lovely avenue. Splendid neighborhood; 4 rooms, bath, pantry, etc. Just a lovely place. See it.

$2100—Lot on west side of Flower street, near Sixth; 60x165; bargain.

$6000—5 acres of the very best fruit land at Vernon; nearly all in bearing fruit and nuts; splendid bargain.

$650—Lot 60x131 on Orange ave.; cheap.

$3500—Very choice residence on the right side of Hill st.; close in; splendid location; six rooms, bath, pantry and closets; cheapest house on Hill st., and one of the very best bargains offered.

$7500—Magnificent lot on the right side of prominent street, 62x244 to a 20-foot alley; two lines of street cars and electric must are already at the place; only a few steps from Pearl st.; certainly the finest lot now offered for this money.

$2500—Lot 50x157; Grand avenue, on the clean side.

Desirable property in all parts of the city and country. Money to loan.

LAMB & GRIFFIN,
19 West First st., Widney Block.

W. R. BLACKMAN,

Expert Accountant

Partnership, Company and other Accounts Kept, Investigated, Arranged and Arbitrated. Office, Room 38, Downey Block, Los Angeles.

Saddles and Harness

Whips, Collars, Robes, Etc

Repairing promptly attended to and neatly done.

Z. REED,

50 S. Spring St.

OPERA RESTAURANT,

C. STIRLING, PROP.,

15 South Main Street,

All kinds of Roast Meats served with Tea or Coffee, 15 cents.

All kinds of Chops, Fish and Stews, 15 cents.

Ice-Cream 10 Cents.

Call and see for yourself.

HENG LEE,

MANUFACTURER OF GENTLEMEN'S shirts. Also dealer in Chinese, Japanese and French goods. Silk handkerchiefs from 40c to $5; ladies' large silk shawls from $1 50 to $15; ladies' night dress, skirts, drawers and chemise, four pieces, for $1 25. Gentlemen's shirts reduced from $1 to 75c. No. 413 Main street, opposite the Plaza. All goods cheap.

FOR SALE.

FARMING, FRUIT AND VINE LANDS with water; also draught and carriage horses. Apply to J. E. HEMLIN, Lemona, Tulare county, Cal.

We are prepared to supply Hotels, Boarding-houses and Private Residences with

WOOD AND COAL

in quantities to suit. We have a large supply of

WELLINGTON COAL and GALLUP COAL.

A Big Stock of Kindling Wood.

HAY, GRAIN, ETC.

Charcoal Always on Hand.

Orders promptly filled and delivered to any part of the city free. Telephone 226.

FRED SALISBURY,

No. 253 SOUTH SPRING STREET, LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA.

WEST COAST LAND COMPANY,

San Luis Obispo, Cal.

INCORPORATED MARCH 27, 1886.

Capital. - - - $500,000.

DIRECTORS.
GEO. C. PERKINS,
JNO. L. HOWARD,
ISAAC GOLDTREE,
R. E. JACK,
C. H. PHILLIPS.

OFFICERS.
JOHN L. HOWARD, President.
ISAAC GOLDTREE, Vice-Prest.
R. E. JACK, Treasurer.
C. H. PHILLIPS, Secretary and Manager.

The Paso Robles, Santa Ysabel and Eureka Ranches.

Recently purchased by the West Coast Land Company, are now offered for sale in subdivisions.

This immense body of land, including 13,000 acres unsold of the Huer Huero ranch, belonging to C. H. Phillips, comprises 64,000 acres of rich, virgin soil. It lies in a compact body, in the center of San Luis Obispo county, and is within from 9 to 20 miles of the sea coast. It is covered with white and live oak timber, is one of the most picturesque bodies of land in the State, and requires

NO IRRIGATION.

It has an abundance of living water, and where not sufficient for domestic use, good water can be had at a depth of from 10 to 40 feet. It has an average annual rainfall of 21 inches, exceeding by 6 inches that of Santa Clara county, one of the most prosperous counties in the State.

The extension of the Southern Pacific Railway from Soledad southward traverses these lands for 15 miles, throughout their entire length, placing the property within eight hours of San Francisco.

These lands are offered at from $10 to $30 an acre and are all susceptible of the highest cultivation. In salubrity of climate, productiveness of soil and location as to market, they are equal to lands in Los Angeles and other counties, which readily bring from $100 to $200 and upwards; and as to price and terms offer the best inducements to those seeking homes of any part of the Pacific coast.

The field work of the subdivision of the famous

PASO ROBLES RANCH

Has been completed. The maps and catalogues are now being prepared, and will be sent free on application.

This ranch, containing 20,400 acres, has been subdivided into 230 lots. It is 12 miles from the sea coast, and is 20 miles north and west from San Luis Obispo city.

This ranch was one of the earliest granted by the Mexican Government and having been held by the same party for 30 years has never before been offered for sale. It consists exclusively of land of the choicest character, and is second to none in the State for the production of wheat, wine, fruits, raisins and olives.

TERMS OF SALE.

One-third cash; balance in 4 equal payments, at 2, 3, 4 and 5 years; interest 6 per cent. per annum. The mortgage tax paid by the mortgagee makes the interest about 4 per cent. net to the purchaser. A deposit of $25 will be required in all cases to cover expenses of sale,

C. H. PHILLIPS, Manager,
West Coast Land Company, San Luis Obispo, Cal.

Send for Catalogue and Map.

Koster's Bakery.

Ice Cream Coffee & Oyster Parlors

ARE THE

HANDSOMEST IN THE STATE.

Hollenbeck Block,

SPRING STREET.

TO PROPERTY OWNERS AND THOSE ABOUT TO BUILD.

Having located in Los Angeles, after ten years' practice in San Francisco, I desire to present my card to the residents of Southern California, and shall endeavor to merit their esteem.

JOHN C. PELTIN, JR., Architect,
Wilson Block, No. 14 W. First st.

ST. VINCENT'S COLLEGE,

Sixth Street.

Course—COLLEGIATE AND COMMERCIAL

Tuition, embracing all branches, $50 per annum.

Tuition with board, lodging etc., $280 per annum.

For catalogue, address

REV. A. J. MYER, A. M.,
St. Vincent's College, Los Angeles, Cal.

Studies were resumed on the

First Monday in August,

and they will be continued in the College on Sixth st. until January 1, 1887, when the new College will be opened on Grand av. and Washington st.

THE WRIGHT TRACT!

This fine property is situated on the corner of Figueroa and Washington sts., and contains

39 Large Lots.

Two street car lines pass the tract. All lots front on 80 and 100-foot streets. It lays from one to three feet above the street, and is as fine residence property as any in the city.

Also *4 lots* fronting on Figueroa st., 66½x176, in the Judson tract. Very fine lots.

Also *98 acres* at Santa Monica. Beautiful rolling land, with fine views of ocean and surrounding country.

WILLIAM WRIGHT, Owner.

LOS ANGELES PRINTING CO.
231 N. Los Angeles st.

To the Ladies!

MILLINERY AT COST:

For the next thirty days we will give the ladies the benefit of the advanced season. Hats and Bonnets for ladies and children, trimmed and untrimmed, at actual cost. The latest styles and largest assortment in this city. Call early and be convinced.

MRS. D. GOTTHELF,

25 S. Spring St., next to Mosgrove

BUSINESS FOR SALE!

The Pioneer Store of Ontario.

Good Store, Large and Growing Trade. Fine Opening for a Man of Capital and Energy.

Reason for selling is important landed and other interests elsewhere that demand my personal attention. Correspondence solicited.

A. E. PAYNE.

ONTARIO, June 15, 1886.

WILLIAMS, DIMOND & CO.,

Shipping Commission Merchants,

UNION BLOCK,

Junction Market and Pine sts., San Francisco.

AGENTS FOR PACIFIC MAIL S. S. CO.; the Pacific Steam Navigation Co.; the Cunard Royal Mail S. S. Co.; the Hawaiian Line; the China Traders' Insurance Co. (limited); the Marine Insurance Co. of London; the Baldwin Locomotive Works; the Glasgow Iron Co.; Nich. Ashton & Son's Salt.

Hay, Grain, Wood and Coal.

N. STANBURY, Fort st., bet. Fourth and Fifth. Telephone 472. Orders promptly attended to and delivered to any part of the city. Patronage solicited.

THE UNIVERSITY TRACT.

We are now offering lots in this beautiful part of the city and wish to call special attention to the many advantages this property has. The lots are large, being 65x130 feet. The University of Southern California, just being completed at a cost of $50,000, is situated in the center of this tract. A fine church and a large number of fine residences have already been built, and many more will be built this fall. The large campus surrounding the University building is to be laid out by one of the best landscape gardeners, and it will be one of the most beautiful spots in all California. This tract has street cars and railway running through it. It is situated on the finest drive in the city, and only a short distance from the "Longstreet Place." Lots are selling rapidly at $400 to $450 for inside, and $500 for corner lots. It is the cheapest and most desirable property in Los Angeles. We will take pleasure in showing the property to any who will call at our office.

WILCOX & ROBBINS,
34 North Spring Street.

The Longstreet Place!

THE JEWEL OF LOS ANGELES.

On Figueroa Street, Adams Street and Grand Avenue, and bordering on a Beautiful Park.

ELEGANT RESIDENCES ALREADY CONTRACTED FOR.

Villa lots 60x190 feet to wide alleys, facing broad avenues, now on sale, with their beautiful improvements, at reasonable prices.

ONLY A FEW DAYS REMAIN,

Then the chance to secure the choicest residence spots in the city will be passed.

The Place Needs No Description.

The title has been passed upon by three of Los Angeles' best lawyers and pronounced perfect. An abstract of title is furnished to each purchaser. Call at once to see maps. Free carriage to the tract.

EDWARD RECORDS & CO.,
No. 37 S. Spring st (Childress Bank).

McCOYE & CUSHMAN,
23 N. Spring street. *Sole Selling Agents.*

ON THE MARKET,

Pauly's Subdivision!

BOYLE HEIGHTS.

Fine, high location, fine view, pure air, city water piped around the tract.

ONLY TWELVE LOTS

Will be sold at from $300 to $400 per lot. These lots are on the route of the new First street electric car line, the track of which is already laid as far as the new iron bridge that is now being erected. The lots are less than two miles from the courthouse and are sure to double in value as soon as the cars commence running. Don't fail to take advantage of this offer.

Strong & Blanchard, Sole Agents,

39 N. SPRING ST., ROOM 6, BUMILLER BLOCK.

NOW SELLING FAST!

WIESENDANGER CITY TRACT!

On Washington st., near Figueroa, inside the city, close to church and school.

Lots 50x125 to alley. Price $250 to $400. Only $30 cash. $20 a month. No interest to pay.

Small monthly savings will pay for a lot inside the city. Your own choice of location and immediate possession. There are handsome mansions and beautiful, improved places all around.

The city is building up very rapidly in the direction of Washington st., and an investment in this tract is sure to double in value in a short time.

Free Ride 9, 11, 1, 3 and 4:30 o'clock, from 93 North Spring Street.

PARK VILLA TRACT.

The Grandest Success of the Season in Real Estate!

90 Large, Beautiful Lots,

All covered with magnificent fruit trees, fronting 618 feet on Washington st., 200 yards west of Figueroa; the most lovely spots, the shadiest nooks, the coolest homes, the finest fruit; the grandest avenues of grand Eucalyptus and Monterey Cypress trees.

Size of Lots, 62.5x166 and 50x125. Prices, $650 to $2000.

Free Ride from 89 N. Spring st., over People's Store.

DAN McFARLAND,
THEODORE WIESENDANGER.

W. T. COLEMAN & CO.,

Shipping and Commission Merchants

SAN FRANCISCO, NEW YORK, CHICAGO.

Agencies of Wm. T. Coleman & Co. at

LONDON, LIVERPOOL, ASTORIA, OREGON, AND LOS ANGELES,

With Agents and Brokers in every Commercial City of Prominence in the Union.

Our Los Angeles Agency makes a specialty of handling the products of Southern California.

Wines, Brandies, Oranges Raisins Dried Fruit, Honey, Canned Fruit, Beans, Etc.

Agents for Royal Baking Powder, Walter, Baker & Co.'s Chocolate, Kingsford's Oswego Starch.

W. L. LOCKE, Manager Los Angeles Agency,

75 NORTH SPRING STREET.

THE NEW HAMMAM BATHS,

76 and 78 S. Main St., Los Angeles,

Have changed hands,

Farm and Range.

Pruning and Amputation.

S. E. T. in American Garden.]

A fruit tree is a thing of life. A fruit tree, a grapevine, a rosebush, or a flower, is endowed with countless mouths for collecting food, stomachs for digesting it, lungs for inhaling air and exhaling carbonic acid gas, and a vital function for concocting plant-food into wholesome sap, into wood, into bark, buds, and blossoms, and for developing the rich, the luscious, the beautiful fruit. The same power that bids you and me live and move and exist, the same power that animates us with such wonderful heart-throbs, which swells the bosom of every human being, the same mysterious principle that sends the vital fluid coursing through your bodies and through mine, bids the little germ of a seed strike out its roots, send up its stem, develop its trunk, spread abroad its branches, unfold its blossoms of roseate color, and form the fragrant and savory apple, pear and peach. When the little hand of a child plants the tiny apple seed in the moist bosom of mother earth, the young fruit culturist handles a thing of life. When we dig up, transplant and cultivate trees of any kind, we are handling and training things of life. That same power that heals a bruise, or a wound, and unites a broken bone in the human body, heals the bruises and wounds which may be made on a fruit tree.

When a surgeon cuts off a man's finger, the vital powers of the human body will put forth a vigorous effort to heal that wound. So when a twig, or small limb of a fruit tree is cut off, the vital principle of the growing tree will soon heal the wound. But, when a large branch, the size of a man's thigh, is separated from the parent stem, the wound will be as difficult to heal, as when a leg is amputated above the knee. Thousands of well and strong men who have endured the loss of a leg above the knee, have lost a large proportion of their accustomed elasticity, vitality and normal manhood. So untold numbers of valuable apple and other fruit trees have been utterly ruined in fruit-productiveness, and their lives cut short for many years, simply by the wanton and ignorant cutting off of some of the large limbs on which the healthfulness and productiveness of the tree largely depended. We have unmistakable evidence of this fact, in the thousands of ruined, declining and dying fruit trees all over the country. The owners of such trees, who were as ignorant of the correct principles of pruning, as they may be of the dialect of a Chinaman, fancied that something must be done to promote the health and productiveness of the tree. Hence, without knowing how to prune, why to prune, what branches to spare, or which to cut off, they have cut and slashed right and left, and have ruined their trees by removing many of the large and leading branches, not a single one of which should have been amputated.

BEGINNING TO PRUNE.

Before one cuts off a branch or a leading limb of any tree, he should be so familiar with the general laws of vegetable physiology, and the way trees and plants grow, that he can tell without any hesitancy, why he proposes to cut off a given branch, what will be the effect on the growth of the tree, and how the removal of a certain limb will effect the tree for the productiveness of fruit. If a person cannot give a scientific answer to the little boy's question, "Papa, what makes you saw that big limb off?" he is not a suitable man to manage fruit trees of any sort. Pruning trees correctly involves several scientific principles. Whenever any person, man or woman, takes a knife or saw to sever a branch from the main stem, he or she should be able to tell a beginner, who might be present, the whys and the wherefores, certain parts of a tree should be removed. If the pruner understands the legitimate effect of pruning, and of punching off the ends of growing twigs, he will be able to make a tree or a bush grow tall and slim, or grow low, broad and thick, or strong and stocky.

When a tree-top grows from the body, in the form of a two-tined fork, a skillful pomologist will saw off one prong close to the main stem. Why? For the correct and philosophical reason that a tree which stands on the body in the form of a pitchfork on the end of its handle, will be liable to damage, or comple destruction, during a furious storm. When a forked tree is in full leaf, and the branches are loaded with fruit, a high wind will be liable to split off one side of the top; and in many instances, the part that remains will soon be blown over, or will be so damaged by the wound, that it will endure only for a few years. For the foregoing reason it will always be safe and correct, when training and pruning a tree of any sort, not to allow two of the leading branches to grow in the form of a two-tined fork. Some kinds of trees always seem predisposed to form what is called a forked top; while others seldom or never assume such a form. Peach trees and certain varieties of apple trees will assume a forked form, unless the pruner exercises care, when the trees are small, and cuts away one of the rivals for the supremacy. The aim of every pruner should be to train a tree-top in such a manner, that there will be a central stem forming a true and tapering continuation of the trunk, to the topmost twig. Then there should be a system of branches, say five feet (more or less) from the ground, above which there should start out other systems of branches, say about two feet apart, one above the other, until a perfect and symmetrical top is produced, similar to a low pyramid. Some fruit trees will always assume the form of a pyramid, without any pruning. The old black cherry tree may be cited, as having a perfectly symmetrical top, even when permitted to grow at pleasure. Apple trees of certain varieties will always send up a straight stem from the body of the tree, and will throw out a system of branches every two or three feet, from the body to the highest part of the tree-top. When a pomologist proposes to cultivate trees of any kind, he should always picture in his imagination a perfect tree; and then, when he perceives that any of his trees are not growing according to the form and symmetry of his imaginary tree, he can then commence pruning so as to remedy any defect in the upward or lateral growth. Some system of pruning is absolutely necessary to the success of the tree and judicious work on common-sense principles is the sort to employ.

Petunias as Bedding Plants.

Among the annuals suited for bedding, as the growing of flowers in masses is called, the petunia is one of the most valuable. There are numerous varieties of petunias, some of which are better suited for bedding than others. We speak of petunias as annuals, but that is only in a garden sense. They are really perennials, with shrubby stems, but as they bloom very early from the seed, they are treated in cultivation exactly as if they were annual. The petunia is an interesting plant, as its improvement from the wild state has taken place within recent years, and within the observation of many of our readers. The petunia is a native of South America, and gets its name from *petun*, an aboriginal name for tobacco, to which the plant is closely related. The petunia first introduced in 1823, was the white-flowered (*P. nyctaginiflora*), with more or less erect stems which, with the leaves, are covered with minute, viscid hairs, which make the plant unpleasant to handle. The white flowers have a long tube. In the year 1831, another species, *P. violacea*, also from South America, was introduced. This has slender stems, and a more prostrate habit than the other, and its purplish, or rose-colored flowers, have a shorter and broader tube. It is from these two species that all the wonderful variety of petunias have been produced. We are told by M. Naudin, who has experimented extensively in hybridizing these plants, that the first generation of hybrids are all alike; in the second, they vary in the most remarkable manner; some revert to the white and some to the purple colors, but a large share show all sorts of intermediate shades. When these varieties are fertilized by each other, a third generation, still more variously colored, is produced, and by continuing this crossing, extreme varieties are the result, among them double flowers, some of which are absurd monstrosities.

A Fact for Orange-Growers.

San Francisco Chronicle.]

It is said that the Los Angeles orange growers have not been at all satisfied with San Francisco as a market for their fruit during the past season, and that the probability is that very few shipments will in the future be made to this point. It is also stated that in many instances shipments of oranges decayed on the consignees' hands and become a total loss, owing to the impossibility of disposing of them at any price. So far as the cessation of shipments to this city in the future is concerned, in one respect that is a consummation most devoutly to be wished for. If those who have this season sent the quantities of small, smutty, half-decayed fruit to this market which have disfigured our streets shall in the future forbear from so doing, they will put themselves under lasting obligations to San Francisco housekeepers, who have been simply overrun with peddlers offering fruit for sale which was an offense to the sight and an insult to the palate. They would rejoice if all such were allowed to rot on the dealers' hands.

But when it comes to the consideration of good fruit, that is another matter. From the standpoint of a consumer who uses oranges in large quantities whenever the price is not absolutely prohibitory, it is just as well for the orange growers to know that at no time during the season has good fruit sold here at retail at other than prices which should have returned a liberal profit to the orchard owner. Going from store to store, all over the city, it will be found that the prices run all the way from 25 to 75 cents per dozen for fruit which it would not be an insult to offer to a guest. Only a medium quality could be had at any time at retail for 35 to 40 cents, and if growers cannot get a decent profit from such prices something must be radically wrong somewhere. Orange growers and the papers which supply them with information make a great mistake in not keeping posted on retail prices as well as wholesale ones. Did they do so perhaps less would be heard of poor sales and the absence of demand, and perhaps also lovers of good oranges would be able to satisfy their appetites at prices not more than six times as high as the grower receives.

The experience of a Florida orange grower with a shipment to Chicago may not perhaps be out of place here, and may supply a suggestion or two for thought. He sent a large lot of oranges to a fruit dealer and took the precaution to write to a friend in Chicago, asking him to visit the store as a purchaser and find out in what condition the fruit arrived and what prices it brought. The friend did so, and found the fruit in first-class order and selling readily at $4.50 and $5 per box. This was encouraging to the shipper, but when he received his returns, strangely enough he was told a most lugubrious tale of how the oranges arrived badly decayed and had to be rushed off at $1 a box or less in order to prevent total loss. This being demurred to, and the grounds of the demurrer being stated, a check for a handsome sum was at once forthcoming, and needless to say the fruit dealer lost at least one customer.

The Chronicle does not wish to impugn the veracity of any dealer in the city, but at the same time the truth of the assertion is challenged that at no time during the season did oranges of good or even fair quality retail here at the fruit stores at prices which would not leave a handsome profit to the grower.

Close Cultivation.

Exchange.]

When a tree sends out its limbs close to the ground it is pretty difficult to cultivate close up to the trunk unless resort is made to a spade or hoe. A number of methods have been suggested for doing the work in a satisfactory manner without resorting to much extra labor, but no plan has heretofore been successful. But Neil McLean, of Watsonville, Cal., has just perfected a machine that seems to fill the bill, and it is described as follows: "It consists of a semi-circular elbow with four-inch rollers, the elbow catching to trunk of tree and the rubber rollers preventing chafing of bark, even when full of sap. Running from the elbow frames are three wooden bars, set into which are chisel teeth, each cutting in three-inch circles. To these bars is attached a brake and a pair of wheels, and by the brake the teeth are lowered for work or raised for moving to another tree. In front of these bars, attached to the frames, is a swivel frame, working in a circle, and in front of this wheel the horse is attached. The cultivator, when attached to a tree, works in a circle 16 feet in diameter, and as the horse is 14 feet from the tree, he works clear of the cultivator and free of the tree and limbs. The cultivator-bars set in the ground like a harrow, and as the horse moves they work around the tree and thoroughly loosen the soil even to a depth of six inches if necessary. Only one horse is needed to work it, and not a heavy horse either. It can be shortened or lengthened, and will cultivate all around a tree in a quarter of a minute. By using both tree and orchard cultivators, as clean and square work can be done in an orchard as is done in an open field."

Mechanical Principles Involved in the Plow.

American Cultivator.]

The first mechanical principle is that of the wedge, and the ease with which the plow runs. The height to which you lift the wedge compared with the furrow slice affects the ease of the draught. The next principle is the screw, and it is one of great importance. Thousands of dollars have been expended to get the screw what it should be. The shorter it is the more force it will require to draw the plow through the soil. The purpose of the mould-board is to crush all the dirt that adheres to the furrow slice. The mechanical principle of putting the wood and iron together is apparent. If the beam and land side stood on a line, trouble would at once arise in running the plow. So the point of the plow must stand towards the land. The degree to which the point should turn depends upon the quality of the land. The plow should be so constructed that it will run perfectly by center draught. The inclination is for the plow to be drawn up, hence the necessity for having the pitch of the point downward.

The Best Flag.

Away with the flag of the gloomy red
That speaks of the blood it seeks
And gloats as it soaks in the blood that's shed
And laughs as it floats and reeks!

Away with the flag of the rebel host
That tells of the blood once shed
And flies in the South with the wicked boast
That the Lost Cause is not dead!

And up with the glorious stripes and stars,
The red and the white and blue!
And cursed be the hand that its beauty mars,
And blest be the brave and true!
—Columbus Dispatch.

HOUSE AND HOME.

Susan Sunshine's Domestic Department.

HOW TO BRACE UP WEAK APPETITES.

A Bundle of Recipes for Toothsome Dishes—The Deadly Dyspepsia and How to Ward It Off.

I met a stout, healthy-looking gentleman the other day who is anything but an exacting epicure, but he complained to me of his appetite, said nothing tasted good, and that he didn't believe that he ate enough to keep up his normal condition of health and strength.

"What is the matter with your appetite?" I asked.

"O, I don't know: only I know I cannot eat, even when I'm hungry."

"Well, what do you eat?" I inquired.

"O, the same thing the year round. My bill of fare never varies much. I eat a good deal of meat and some fruit."

"Well," I said, "I've had something of your experience. I got into a rut with my bill of fare. Friends dropping in for an occasional meal would say: 'How delightful your cooking is, Susan. I don't know when I've eaten so hearty a meal,' and all the while I sat there eating nothing with a relish, but disposing of my meal as a sort of religious duty. After a time I got so that I did not eat but one good meal a day. A piece of bread would be all I would eat in the morning, and perhaps a cup of tea and another slice of bread at noon. Yet I kept about my duties all the same in a half-hearted way, and did not own to being sick in the least. But after a time I came to the conclusion that this would not answer, and I threw down my work and took a little trip. And how good everything tasted. Three hearty meals a day was the rule with me now, and I begun to see what was the matter. I had been starving for the want of a change in my diet. My stomach had been protesting through its refusal of food, against the unvarying monotony of my bill of fare. That was all it wanted, and it was wise in its demand.

"So I went home and 'turned over a new leaf.' New recipes were overhauled and made use of, and a general reformation took place in the kitchen. There was a distinctive difference in my breakfasts every day in the week. My lunches were as individual in their character as the days of the week to which they belonged. Monday was not allowed to bring me Tuesday's dinner, and Tuesday never trenched on the bill of fare belonging to the other days of the week. Eating became a business in our family that was not to be neglected, and, as a result, all dyspeptic symptoms disappeared, and the stomach was on the best of terms with the appetite."

We must have a variety. Food may be well cooked, and unexceptionable in quality, but the appetite requires change. It is necessary to health, and it is just as easy to have it as to cling to one unvarying routine, even of the best that may be prepared.

A simple diet is best for the heated term, with plenty of fruit and fresh vegetables. I know families who think they must have meat three times a day the year round; but this is an abomination. Twice a day, at the utmost, is all that is required by any unless it be the laboring man, and many physicians insist that it is enough for him. Eggs are a good substitute for it, and they may be cooked in various ways that are inviting and palatable.

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Syrup of Vinegar.—Four quarts vinegar and two pounds sugar boiled until a clear syrup. Bottle it. Use one or two tablespoonfuls to a glass of water, and it will be found a very agreeable beverage.

Shelves Over Door Frames: Moorish fretwork makes an effective finish for shelves over door frames. These shelves are excellent receptacles for the odd pieces of pottery or porcelain that would be 'lost to sight" in the recesses of some china closet.

Lemonade Always Ready: Squeeze the juice from a dozen lemons, boil the pulp in a pint of water and add to the juice. To each pint put an equal measure of white sugar and boil ten minutes. Seal up. When wanted use one tablespoonful to a glass of water.

Cakes for Tea: These cakes are good with afternoon tea: Mix for fifteen minutes four eggs with half a pound of sugar, half a grated nutmeg and as much powder cloves as will lie on the tip of a dinner-knife. Then add half a pound of dry and sifted flour, and mix thoroughly; have a greased or waxed tin; drop a tablespoonful of the dough at intervals upon it, and bake a pale brown in a moderate oven.

Tomato Omelet: Peel four ripe tomatoes, and chop or cut them into little dice. Make a heaped tablespoonful of flour into a smooth paste with a little cold milk; add a little salt and pepper, six well-beaten eggs, and the tomatoes. Beat the mixture thoroughly and fry the omelet in the usual way. It may be folded over if liked, but it must not be turned. It will require from six to eight minutes to cook properly.

A way to cook calf's liver: Try this Austrian method of cooking calf's liver. Remove the skin from the liver and cut it in pieces as thick as your finger and lay them in milk for several hours. Then take out of the milk and sprinkle them with flour; dip them in beaten egg and cover them with flour with which you have mixed a little salt. Fry them in hot drippings and serve garnished with minced parsley.

Fried apples, though a very old-fashioned dish, taste well for breakfast. Lay some small bits of salt pork on the griddle, and remove when the griddle is very hot, and lay pieces of fair, tart apples, as large as can be cut, skin uppermost, on the griddle. They must be laid singly, like buckwheat cakes. Cook moderately fast, turn when brown, and sprinkle with salt. When softened thoroughly, arrange on a dish. They will be found very palatable. The apples should not be mellow.

Work-Bags of Ticking: Little work-bags of blue and white or pink and white ticking are made in the shape of an envelope eight inches long by six wide. The colored stripes have a line of golden silk in stem stitch. The white stripes have colored silk briar, herring bone and others of the various fancy stitches through the center. The lining is of silk and a bow of ribbons forms the fastening. Bags in this shape of larger size may be made in the same way or of plush, embroidered, as well as of canvas, worked with silk.

Airing Houses in Summer: Every house closed for the summer should be opened once a week, so that each room may be thoroughly aired; every waste pipe should be well flushed with water and have a generous supply of disinfectants. The cellar should be well aired, and if the winter's supply of coal be put in during the family's absence, floor and walls should be thoroughly swept and the coal dust removed, not thrown into the coal bins. At least one week before the return of the family the rooms should be ventilated every day and the flushing of the pipes attended to.

SUSAN SUNSHINE.

SCIENTIFIC MISCELLANY.

Volapuk.—The plan for a "universal commercial language" originated about five years ago by Herr Schleyer, of Switzerland, seems to be meeting with greater favor than has been accorded other projects of the kind. It is reported that Volapuk is already spoken with facility by thousands of Europeans; knowledge of it is being disseminated by fifty-three societies scattered over England, Germany, Austria, Sweden, Holland, Asia Minor, and other countries; Volapuk grammars for the use of Hottentots and Chinese, besides all the European nations, are either in the market or in the course of preparation; and two reviews, one entirely in Volapuk and the other with a translation on the alternate pages, are regularly published. The special advantage of the new language is the ease with which it can be learned, eight lessons having enabled a Parisian class to correspond readily with students in foreign countries.

Prof. Sanson, a French biologist, concludes that the use of animals is more economical than that of steam engines in cases where the power required does not exceed that of twenty horses.

From study and experiment Dr. G. L. Fitch, for five years in charge of the lepers in the Sandwich Islands, has formed the opinion that leprosy is not a contagious disease, as it is usually regarded.

A prize of 1000 francs has been offered by the French Society for the prevention of the abuse of tobacco, for the best essay on "the effects of tobacco on the health of men of letters; and its influence on the future of French literature."

Size of Hairs.—Measurements have shown the thickness of the human hair to vary from the two-hundred-and-fiftieth to the six-hundredth part of an inch. The silk-worm's thread is one five-thousandth of an inch thick, and the spider's web only one thirty-thousandth. Blonde hair is the finest, and red the coarsest. Taking four heads of hair of equal weight, a patient German physiologist found the red one to contain about 90,000 hairs; the black, 103,000; the brown, 109,000; and the blonde, 140,000.

The Writing of the Stars.—The marvelous nature of star photographs is keenly appreciated by Mr. R. A. Proctor, the English astronomer, who says: "I know not how it may be with others, but I find myself strangely moved by photographic records of the heavenly bodies. To see on a small area of photographic film the ripple marks of light waves which have traveled across the illimitable depths of interstellar space, taking years or centuries on their way, to close their career by writing down their record for the astronomers on our tiny earth—this, surely, is among the most amazing, one may almost say the most moving achievements of the science of our day." Describing the process of engraving a zincographic plate, by sunlight, from the star-made negative, he concludes: "Thus was an engraving formed by the action of the stars and our sun alone—or, remembering that our sun is himself a star, we may say that the zincographic plate from which charts are printed was the work of the stars only! No human hand has touched the disk-shaped hollows by which each individual star has recorded its place."

The Candle-Fish.—One of the curiosities of the animal kingdom is the eulachon or candle-fish (*Thaleichthys pacificus*) of the northeastern Pacific. It is about fourteen inches long, resembles the smelt in appearance, and is caught in large quantities in the early spring. It is the fattest of all known fishes for which reason its dried and smoked flesh is highly esteemed as a warming food for winter by the Indians, by whom the oil also is eaten. So fat is the fish that when dried it burns with a bright flame until entirely consumed, forming a candle much used among the Indians either with or without a wooden wick passed through the body.

Pitch of Rivers.—The average pitch of large rivers, excluding regions of cascades, seldom exceeds twelve inches to a mile, and is sometimes but one-third of that amount. According to Humphreys and Abbot, the pitch of the Mississippi from Memphis down (855 miles) is only 4.82 inches at low water; from Cairo, at the mouth of the Ohio (1088 miles), 6.94 inches; and above the Missouri, from its source, only 11.75 inches. The Missouri, from its highest source (2908 miles), descends about 6800 feet, or 28 inches a mile; but from Fort Benton to St. Joseph (2160 miles), about 11.50 inches; and below St. Joseph to the mouth (484 miles), 9.25 inches. Dana gives the average pitch of the Amazon as a little more than 6 inches a mile; of the Lower Nile, less than 7; of the Lower Ganges, about 4. The Rhone is remarkable for its great pitch, it being 80 inches per mile from Geneva to Lyons, and 32 inches below Lyons

Height of Twilight.—By observing how far the sun has to sink beneath the horizon before the topmost summit of the air is cut off from its rays, Mons. Bravais some years ago determined the greatest upward limit of twilight to be 378,000 feet, or nearly 71 miles above sea-level. By observing the earth's shadow on the moon during eclipses, astronomers had inferred that the atmosphere must be sufficiently dense to produce twilight for at least 240,000 feet away from the earth's surface.

Record-Union.]

The Naked Truth.

A PARABLE, A LA SAM JONES.

Truth sat one sultry afternoon
In July mayhap, or in June,
A limpid pool beside;
And, in the rich adieu of day,
He cast his princely suit away
And plunged into the tide.

Then from an ambush lightly leapt
A nimble rascal, Lie yclept,
Who seized Truth's panoply,
And said: "This is my style and size,
At once an armor and disguise,
And Luck bequeathes it me."

And presently when, fresh and cool,
Truth issued from the placid pool,
Shaking his radiant hair,
He found in lieu of vestment white,
Wherewith his form was erst bedight,
Deceit's ayparel there.

"Alas!" he cried, "my garb is gone,
And *this* I never shall put on,
Let people blush who may!"
And thus it is the Lie, forsooth,
Is robed right royally, while Truth
Goes naked, to this day.
—GEO. K. CAMP.

The First Patent.

It is a singular fact, and one that should gratify our farmers, that the first patent granted an inventor was for an agricultural implement. The Scientific American says this fact was mentioned in a reported speech of ex-Senator Wadleigh, of New Hampshire, in the Forty-fifth Congress. The Senator said: "An intelligent gentleman of my own State has referred me to an Act of the general court of Massachusetts Bay, passed in 1646, granting to one of his ancestors, Joseph Jenks, the exclusive right of making and selling his improved scythe for the term of fourteen years. That, I think, was the first patent granted to an inventor in America. The improvement referred to changed the short, thick, straight English scythe into the longer, thinner, curved implement with stiffened back now in use."

Kismet.

Among the sheaves, when I beheld thee first,
That happy harvest morn a year ago,
A thought crept through my heart with sudden glow,
That never sunny mountain top had nursed
A fresher, fairer flower—the very air
Kissed thy dear face, and seemed to feel it fair,
And the serene, deep, summer heaven above
Leaned down to gaze on thee with looks of love * * *
Oh! childlike woman, that has kept thine heart
So pearled with morning dew—my flower, my flower!
How passing dull my heart was in that hour,
Owning thy beauty, yet devoid of art
And insight to discern, that by God's grace
My life's best angel met me face to face.
—T. Westwood.

BOYS AND GIRLS.

More "Nice Talks" With the Youngsters.

LETTERS FROM SEVERAL LITTLE ONES.

Uncle Josh Tells How to Eat the Succulent Sandilla, and Flank the Playful Cholera Morbus.

Well now, here I am delighted, for the mail brings me a letter for the children's column all the way from sunny New England. And the tiny envelope holds something more than the letter, which I shall give you to read. I open it and find two sunny-eyed pansies, yellow as gold, with a bunch of royal purple on one pretty leat. Wasn't that a kind thought of the little girl to send me these lovely flowers? I think so, and thank her for them. She did not know what they would say to me. How they would take me back to the time when I was a little girl like her and played among New England's hills and gathered the flowers that grew in her gardens and vales. These flowers seem to have led me into a pretty garden that stretched clear down to the street. There were tall lilac bushes growing in it, and golden sunflowers that looked to the East in the morning and turned their faces to the West at sunset. And here too were marvellous red poppies, and a whole bed of pinks and sweet Williams, and purple and white bachelor buttons, and bunches of blue larkspur, and yellow marigolds. Then there was a bunch of "Southernwood" which I used to think smelled delightfully sweet, but which grows rank and wild here in California under the name of "old man." But still looking back in memory to my mother's old-fashioned New England garden there seems to come to me a smell of fragrance from that little bunch of "Southernwood" that is as sweet as the smell of the lilacs and of the roses that blossomed so near it. And I remember, too, the summer showers that used to water it, when the clouds came up black, and the thunders sounded through the sky, and the lightnings flashed along the sky, making me afraid. Then, when the rain was over, came the beautiful rainbow, arching the skies, and its end seeming to drop down into the lovely green meadows.

"If you can reach the end of that rainbow," said a lady one day to my brother, "you will find a pot full of gold." Then away the little boy ran through the wet garden paths, through the orchard and out where the wet meadow grasses grew higher than his head, but as he went the rainbow receded, so never could he find the pot of gold. But digging one day in the garden bed, down deep in the soil, we dug up a beautiful gold ring that must have lain there for years. It had no name engraved upon it to tell us who had given it; there was just the one little word "Gift." We never found out whose it was, and I think that somewhere among the relics of those days I have the ring that was found in that New England garden.

But what a lot of memories these New England flowers have stirred up, and here is the dear little girl's letter waiting for you to read.

SEYMOUR, CONN., July 30, 1886.

Dear Mrs. E. A. O.: I have an auntie and uncle in California. They send me the Sunday TIMES every week, and I read the girls' and boys' letters, and I like them and your nice stories too.

Day before yesterday I had my picture taken with all my dolls. I stood out under the big maple tree. I am eight years old. I go to school, but it is vacation now. We have a new school house, and it is one of the nicest in the State. To-morrow I expect to go to the sea shore.

MINNIE B. COTTON.

I hope we shall hear from you again, Minnie.

And here comes Uncle John, knocking. I declare I believe that he has been waiting a long while, while we have been talking away. But we are glad to see him, and I will sit down in a corner and listen with you to what he has to tell you.

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Good-morning, Mrs. Otis. You see I have dropped in just at the right time to catch your troupe of bright eyes. I want to talk right to their faces, and then if you want to print anything I say, you may.

There is an awfully interesting story which I have been keeping for them for a long time, but I don't see how I can tell it to-day, for I want to talk about watermelons, and must do it while they are in season. The other will keep without spoiling.

Here come the chickens. Seems to be more than when I saw them three weeks ago. No wonder, when one considers the food they get from your columns.

Hello, chicks! Yes, climb up. Two on each knee is all I have room for. I saw a picture of Josh Billings, with thighs half across the room, and eight children on each one—but it was only a picture. My *heart* can hold as many children, if they are reasonably good ones, as anybody's.

Not exactly a story to-day. I'm going to tell you two things about watermelons. First, how to pick out a ripe one, and second, how to eat it. "Plug it," Johnnie says. Yes; but that takes time and trouble, and besides, wouldn't do at all when the melons are on the vines. A plugged melon spoils in a few days. The man who picks a whole wagon load could not spend time to plug each one. A good way, at the store, is to take it up, if not too big, between the hands, or hands and knees, and press it hard. If you hear or feel a cracking, inside, as though it were brittle, the melons is ripe. The easier it cracks, the better. In the feld, or if the melon is large, just bear down on the top of it, and it will craek in the same way. But there is an easier and quicker way, provided the melon is not wilted. Yes, Tommy is right, snap it. But you must know what kind of a sound means ripe, and what means green. Take a book, about as big as the smaller hymn books used in church, open one cover and snap it, say about the middle. You see; that is, you hear, that it is somewhat like a dream, now lay it down solid on your thigh, and you get a very different sound. It says pat, and isn't hollow at all. That's right Billy, the drums are not ripe and the pats are. I can walk through a patch, and give each melon just one little snap, and pick out the ripe ones as fast as you can count. I once had a doctor tell another doctor in this way: "Tympanitis is green as green can be; lung sound is ripening; flat sound is dead ripe." Mary's papa is a doctor, and he can explain these words, but the book cover and the cracking will do for us.

Now the second thing I want to tell you is how to eat the watermelon. "Know how," do you, Jim? Yes, and didn't you have a fine time with cholera morbus, that night your mother sent me after the doctor for you? I'll tell you something better than Jim's way. Next time you have any water-melon to eat, you just notice that after you have chewed it all up and swallowed the sweet juice, the pieces left in your mouth are not sweet at all. Now I want to tell you, *don't swallow those pieces at all.* You get all the pleasure of eating and no bad effects, if you do as I say. The juice is all that your stomach wants. You may take water-melon in this way three times every day and not be hurt by it. But if you swallow the pieces, you may be sick from eating it once. If your mamma didn't quite think as I say, you may tell her I first learned it from a good doctor, and have done that way myself, and so has Auntie Mary, for a long time. And then you can all try it for yourselves. There, now, isn't that something you are glad to know? You can eat ten times as much watermelon this way, as you could if you swallowed it.

One thing more before you go: Don't crunch like a pig, with your lips open. Use a knife and fork. Put every piece well into your mouth, closing your lips. Auntie and I want about a thirty-pound melon, all alone by ourselves, every day. So you see I practice what I preach.

Yes, now you may run along home. I'm just boiling over with a good story for you, but I mustn't tell you more than you can remember, at one time. So good-by for to-day.

UNCLE JOHN.

OUR PUZZLE CORNER.

[Readers are invited to aid in making our Puzzle Department interesting by the contribution of good original charades, enigmas, rebuses, etc. Communications for this department should be addressed to W. H. Eastman, East Sumner, Me.]

1.—Charade.

My first is as firm as a post;
My second is wrinkled and old;
My whole has a use of its own,
And is worth its face value in gold.
EYE EM ES.

2.—Curtailments.

1. Curtail a disgrace, and leave a pretense.
2. Curtail a vagabond, and leave a vehicle in which he may sometimes ride.
3. Curtail a tool, and leave the same tool.
4. Curtail an article much used by some editors, and leave our yesterdays.
5. Curtail lean and lank, and leave part of a ship.
6. Curtail part of a door, and leave part of a window.
7. Curtail a flower, and leave part of the equipments of the dairy.
8. Curtail a word that pertains to flowers, and leave a goddess.
9. Curtail a heavenly body, and leave a carpenter's tool.
10. Curtail a vegetable, and leave an insect.
11. Curtail a bird, and leave the call of another bird.
12. Curtail something wanting, and leave a gum.
13. Curtail a cheap vehicle, and leave a larger one.
14. Curtail a ruler, and leave relatives.
15. Curtail a vessel, and leave a snake.
16. Curtail an animal, and leave his native element.
17. Curtail rapid, and leave what the wicked do.
18. Curtail an article used in cooking, and leave a sod. E. A. C.

3.—Double Acrostic.

1. To move slowly as a child.
2. The name of a king, of which Shakespeare writes.
3. Comfort.
4. A beautiful object in the heavens.
5. A case for needles and pins.
6. To guide.
7. One of a group of ruminant animals intermediate between the deer and goat.
8. A part of speech.
9. A weapon.

Primals name a high officer.
Finals the office which he holds.
RUTH.

4.—Eliminated Vowels.

Supply the omitted vowels and read a date and an event of history.

—n-ct-b-rtw-nt-n-nlh,-n-th-y--rthr--h-ndr-d-ndtw-lv-,C-nst-nt-n-th-Gr--t c-mpl-t-d-th-m-st-r--fth-R-m-n-mp-r-. E. L. E.

Answers to Puzzles of Last Week.

1.—Shamrock.
2.—Kindergarten.
3.—1, Dora. 2, Grace. 3, Ida. 4, Ella. 5, Ethel. 6, Nora. 7, Myra. 8, Joan.
4.—

G	riso	N
R	eat	A
A	dde	R
M	e	W
P	erc	H
U	rani	A
S	choo	L

5.—
Still sits the scoolhouse by the road,
A ragged beggar sunning;
Around it still the sumachs grow,
And blackberry vines are running.

6.—1, Shovel, hovel. 2, Spool, pool. 3, Spear, pear. 4, Star, tar. 5, Score, core. 6, Sweep, weep. 7, Sheep, Heep. 8, Store, tore.

Prize.

A handsome present will be awarded to the sender of the best original puzzle (with answer) for this department, all puzzles to be sent to W. H. Eastman, East Summer, Me., to reach him by September 1.

A clock pendulum at Avignon, France—the longest known—measures 67 feet, carries a weight of 132 pounds, and swings through an arc of between nine and ten feet in four seconds and a half.

The Pomona

LAND and WATER CO,

Offers for Sale several thousand Acres of

Choice Fruit and Grape Land

The tract occupies one of the most beautiful and prolific valleys in California, with an average elevation of a thousand feet above the level of the sea.

For Health, Fertility and Productiveness

This valley is unsurpassed. Both soil and climate are equally adapted to all kinds of Fruits, Cereals and Vegetables.

The Water Supply is Abundant

And facilities for irrigation superior. The water is also unsurpassed in purity and softness

The Climate

one of the healthiest in Southern Carlcan The location is peculiarly exempt from dry or boisterous winds or frosts, and is especially adapted to those suffering from throat or lung diseases, and those in delicate health from whatever cause. There could not be a more favorable location for

Desirable and Charming Homes

Pomona is on the Southern Pacific Railroad, thirty-two miles east of Los Angeles, and is a flourishing town of fifteen hundred inhabitants, with churches, schools and business facilities of every kind. The land will be divided into tracts of forty acres and less, and will be sold, with water, at from

$75 to $150 Per Acre,

According to location and quality. All quiries will be promptly answered. Address

Pomona Land & Water Company

Pomona Los Angeles Co., Cal

BEAUTIFY YOUR HOME.
PROF. ROMEO BERRA,
Architectural Decorator,
Artist in Fresco and Scenographer for Churches, Public Halls, Theaters and Parlors.
Original Plans in any Style
Drawn to Order.
No. 649 S. Hill street. Refers to Franklin & Co., No. 29 S. Spring street.

CATARRH!

A NEW TREATMENT.

Consumption and Bronchitis CURED BY INHALATION.

Blood Diseases of All Kinds, Diseases of Women, as well as all Chronic Complaints, Treated Specially and Successfully by

W. N. DAVIS, M. D

M. C. P. S. O.,

Graduate of Chicago Homeopathic College, Chicago, and College of Physicians and Surgeons of Ontario, Toronto, Canada.

DIPLOMAS HANG IN OFFICE.

CATARRH

Treated upon a new principle, founded upon the fact now generally acknowledged by the most scientific men, that the disease is caused by the presence of living parasites in the tissues. The parasites can be demonstrated by aid of the microscope, and will present the appearance given below:

(Parasites from nose magnified 480 times.

The disease is first located in the anterior part of the nose, and the patient seems to have a cold in the head from which he is scarcely ever free. This gradually extends to the posterior nares, and mucous is drawn back into the throat, or merely drops into the throat, especially in the morning. There is often a desire to clear the throat, especially before speaking.

In some cases ulceration very soon commences, which may involve the bones of the nose or face, and pieces of bone may be discharged. The breath may become so offensive as to make the sufferer a burden to himself and isolate him from society.

So various are the symptoms that the patient is often unaware that he has chronic catarrh, and attributes the trouble to merely a cold, and thinks it will soon pass off, and his mistake is not recognized until such symptoms become apparent as denote the rapid progress of the disease to the lungs. The head is often affected, causing vertigo or dizziness, impaired memory, despondency, etc.

Very many cases of indigestion and bowel troubles are due to catarrh, and can be very readily cured.

The doctor makes a suppository that is a sure cure for blind, bleeding or itching piles.

Ninety per cent of cases of catarrh, whether of one or forty years' standing, can be permanently cured by this system.

Chronic Bronchitis is merely catarrh of the lungs, and can readily be cured by inhalations, combined with constitutional remedies for the liver and blood and to build up the general system.

CONSUMPTION.

This disease was formerly looked upon as incurable, but that opinion, which is as old as the disease, is now modified, as every physician of successful experience has seen cases recover under his treatment, and now some hope is generally held out to the patient if only one lung is badly diseased.

Since some of the victims of this terrible malady recover, the question of importance to be considered is what course of treatment will be the best for him, or will he depend on the climate alone? The latter idea should be abandoned at once, for that is often the fatal mistake, and many are the cases that would have recovered if nature had been assisted in expelling the sticky or hardened mucous from the lungs. The climate could then better exert its beneficial influence.

The inhalation treatment meets all the requirements whereby the healing remedies reach directly the seat of the disease, and will ease the cough, facilitate expectoration, contract and heal cavities, as well as promote healthy and refreshing sleep. With this system the patient often recovers after all hope by other means has been abandoned.

With every case of lung disease the proper constitutional remedies should be administered to build up the general system.

The treatment can be used at home without detention from business.

The following testimonials will show the rapidity with which we can cure diseases of our specialty. Hundreds of these can be seen at office:

This is to certify that I am a regularly qualified physician, but not practicing, and have always believed catarrh of chronic nasal variety to be an incurable affliction, but hearing of Dr. W. N. Davis' "New Treatment," and his success, I applied to him for medicine, and determined to try it in the case of one of my friends, and did so with the most satisfactory results, as improvement was immediate, and one prescription effected a cure. The case was of years' standing and of a very severe type. I can recommend Dr. Davis to those similarly affected.
S. HALEY, M. D.
Los Angeles, Aug. 1st, 1885.

January 2, 1886, Dr. Haley testifies tha the case he treated five months ago is still a cure. Dr. Haley is now practicing law at 45½ N. Spring st.

This is to certify that I was troubled with catarrh of the dry variety for about five years, since three years before I came to California, and, in one month I feel that I have been entirely cured by your remedies.
PETER NIES.
Los Angeles, July 4, 1885. P. O. Box 825.

This is to certify that I was troubled for six years with what seemed to be an incurable disease that had resisted the abilities of some of the best physicians of San Bernardino, Los Angeles and San Francisco. I then determined to try homeopathy, and consulted Dr. W. N. Davis, 45½ N. Spring st., Los Angeles, and within two months I was entirely cured.
S. S. BALL.
Anaheim, Cal.

LOS ANGELES, Sept. 14, 1885.
DR. W. N. DAVIS—Dear Sir: I beg to acknowledge the benefit I have received from your Homeopathic remedies, which I consider almost miraculous.
I was troubled for three years with a complication of diseases which had baffled the skill of ten allopathic physicians. Some said I had Bright's disease, others spinal disease, and others heart disease.
I was troubled with pains all over my body, was confined to the house and was almost paralyzed. Now, after treating with you for little over a month, I am free from pain, and can walk half a mile without difficulty. I go to church and sit through service with no inconvenience, which I could not do before.
I am still improving in strength, and think in a few weeks more I will be a well woman.
Thanking you for what you have done for me, I am, yours truly,
MRS. MARY LOUTHAN,
No. 422 South Los Angeles st.
October 20, 1885, Mrs. Louthan testifies that she is entirely cured.

This is to certify that I have been troubled for four years with bronchitis, and in six weeks I have been almost entirely cured by Dr. W. N. Davis, and have had no suffocative attacks since I commenced treatment
I can recommend Dr. Davis to any who are troubled with the lungs or throat.
MRS. M. S. STEVENS,
Ninth st., near Pearl.
Los Angeles, Jan. 27, 1886.

This is to certify that I have employed Dr. Davis with very satisfactory results, and would recommend him as a physician to any of my lady friends.
MRS. M. J. BUHLER,
Washington st., near Rosedale Cemetery.
Los Angeles, Feb. 2, 1886.

DR. DAVIS: If it were not for you I am satisfied that I would now be dead with lung disease, which had troubled me for two years, as at the time I commenced treatment last summer I was so low that I could not continue my trip East after starting, and was obliged to return from Mojave. I wish to testify that I was entirely cured in three months, and found your charges very reasonable.
MRS. H. P. MERSEREAU,
22 Bernard street.
Los Angeles, Feb. 3, 1886.

Mr. James O'Neal, proprietor of Railroad Restaurant, Santa Monica, says:
"I was cured of catarrh of stomach of eight years' standing by Dr. Davis in one month."
G. H. Miller, Lakeville, Ore., was cured in one month of a serious case of catarrh of many years' standing.
F. P. Woodward, Denver, Col., says: "After trying the climate of Southern California for three months, with no benefit, I put myself under the care of Dr. Davis for chronic bronchitis of five years' standing, and in two months was entirely cured."
John Williams, a prominent resident of Chicago, came to California for, as he supposed, an incurable case of consumption, and put himself at once under the care of Dr. Davis. He says, in a letter to the doctor:
"Your inhalations helped me so much during my short stay in Los Angeles that I have since felt twenty years younger. As soon as I close my business I intend to return to your glorious climate. Please send me some more medicine for inhalation," etc.

CONSULTATION FREE.

A Treatise upon Catarrh and Lung Diseases will be sent free upon application. Medicines can be sent by mail or express to any address upon receiving a description of your case.

OFFICE HOURS—9 a. m. to 12:30 p. m., 3 to 6:30 p. m.

W. N. DAVIS, M. D.,

45½ North Spring Street,

Over the People's Store, Los Angeles, Cal.
fe6lm

Miscellaneous.
JULY 23, 1886.

ABERNETHY & TAFT
Are receiving to-day's large invoice of
CLOTHING,
Consisting of MEDIUM and LIGHT-WEIGHTS for Gents, Boys and Children, at
73 North Spring Street, Los Angeles, Cal.

Natural Sparkling Mineral Water.
The Purest & Pleasantest of Table Waters. Genoveva Ask your Grocer Wine Merchant or Druggist for it
H. J. WOOLLACOTT, Sole Agent for Los Angeles Co.

ESCONDIDO.

THE PARADISE OF SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA!

The New Hotel is Now Open and Ready for Guests.

The famous Escondido Tract contains 12,814 acres located 35 miles north of San Diego and 12 miles east of Encinitas Station on the California Southern Railroad. The soil has no superior; the water supply is abundant and crops have never failed; bearing orchards and vineyards attest the truth of the assertion that irrigation is not necessary in

"The Sun-kissed Vale of the South."

What has been done? The townsite of Escondido is in the center of the tract and embraces among other improvements a fine hotel, costing with furniture $20,000; a public schoolhouse of brick will cost $8000. Lands to the value of $250,000 have been donated by the company as an endowment for the Escondido College. Forty buildings have been built in sixty days. Daily stages connect with the California Southern Railway at Encinitas Station. Fertile soil, no irrigation, equable climate.

Read the following opinion of Escondido from Gen. Stuart Stanley, late of Her Majesty's India Service: "For a happy combination of climate, soil and scenery, united to a commanding commercial situation, Escondido stands wholly unrivalled in that belt of sunshine extending from Los Angeles to the frontier of Mexico."

Town Lots and Lands Now On Sale.

For further information address or call on THOS. E. METCALF, Secretary Escondido Land and Town Company, San Diego; or O. E. THOMAS, Superintendent, Escondido, Cal. or WM. RILEY, 315 Buena Vista street, Los Angeles.

WHY WILL YOU WALK
When You Can Buy a Fine Buggy
With solid steel double collar axles, fine wheels, steel tires, all leather top, fine all wool linings, rubber back boots, painted here in best manner
FOR $95.
Buckboards, our own make double collar axle, steel tire, $55.
Phaetons, Surreys, Perry Road Carts, with pole or shafts, and Road Wagons in proportion. Also just received a carload of
Extra fine Surreys, Phaetons, Buggies, Harness
Which will be sold at prices far below their value.
A few very fine Surreys, Jump Seats, Phaetons and Road Wagons, our own manufacture, at very low prices.
Milburn Hollow Axle Farm Wagons at Cost.
It will pay you to call.
J. W. CALKINS CARRIAGE CO.,
CORNER ARCADIA AND LOS ANGELES STS.

BEST ROOF
In the World is the Montross Patent
METAL SHINGLES
Cheap, Durable, Handsome, Fireproof.
Absolutely Water-tight.
Proof against Storms, Snow and Ice.
Can be put on by anybody.
Adapted for all classes of Buildings.
Send for Circulars and Price Lists, free.
Calkins Carriage Co., Agents, Los Angeles.

KERCKHOFF, CUZNER MILL AND LUMBER CO
—DEALERS IN—
LUMBER, DOORS, BLINDS,
WINDOWS, MOULDINGS, LATH, PICKETS, SHINGLES,
Corner Alameda and Macy Streets, Los Angeles, Cal.

HAVE THE LARGEST STOCK IN SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA OF EASTERN HARDWOODS such as OAK, HICKORY, ASH, WALNUT and POPLAR, which we will sell San Francisco prices. Also PARQUETRY FLOORING, made of MAHOGANY, ROSEWOOD WALNUT and ASH, in a variety of patterns

PAINLESS EXTRACTION,
By Local Applications to Gums Only
DR SMITH more than two years ago gold-capped a number of my teeth that I thought were lost. They are as good as new. G. E. LONG, First National Bank.
More than one year ago DR. SMITH gold-capped some of my teeth that I thought would have to be extracted. I now consider them par excellence.
A. N. HAMILTON, Deputy County Clerk.
My daughter's teeth were so badly deformed that I thought to have some of them extracted. DR. SMITH in a short time straightened them.
MRS. T. FREEMON, Los Angeles.

U. SMITH,
THE WELL-KNOWN DENTIST,
Has opened a Branch Dentistry Department adjoining his present office,
CORNER OF TEMPLE AND SPRING STREETS,
(Over Harris' Clothing Store),
Where Sets of Teeth are made for the low price of $6 and $7 each

"THE MONTROSE."
This new and elegant house has just been completed and furnished throughout with an eye to comfort. The location being central, guests will find it very pleasant to sojourn at the MONTROSE. The house will be run as a strictly family lodging-house, and is equal to any house of the kind on this coast as to all of its appointments. Hot and cold water; baths free to guests. Rooms are airy, light and lighted with gas. Secure your rooms before they are all taken, as they are being taken very rapidly. Rooms single and en suite. Prices very reasonable.
MRS. M. SUMMERFIELD, PROP.,
Southeast Corner Fourth and Main Sts.

BARTLETT'S
No. 18 W. FIRST STREET,
Weber Pianos and Estey Organs,
SOLD ON EASY INSTALMENTS.

Koster's Bakery,
Ice Cream Coffee & Oyster Parlors
—ARE THE—
HANDSOMEST IN THE STATE.
Hollenbeck Block,
SPRING STREET.

HOW IT WAS.

The Assessor's Office Explains That "Little Omission."

Deputy Assessor W. J. A. Smith gives the following explanation of the fashion in which the assessments of six parties, aggregating $758,280, came to be omitted from the Assessor's books until after the Supervisors had finished their labors as a County Board of Equalization:

"The facts are these. Mr. Baldwin's large estate was being in part subdivided; for business reasons, parts were to be assessed to himself and parts to others. So much as the Assessor could assess was put on the tax-roll from time to time, but the larger part could not be obtained until the last day before delivering up the rolls. In the stress of business on that day, either myself or the deputy who made the assessment dropped the six statements named in a drawer used by me to contain memorandum statements of the large ranches of the county instead of my drawer used for finished work. The error was not discovered until the completion of the reading of the tax-roll before the Board of Equalization. A search was instituted to discover the missing papers, but they were not found until the Auditor's deputies were at work adding up the rolls, and the entries could not be made while they were using the roll. As soon as access could be had to said roll the entries were made in the presence of the Auditor and whoever else might be present in the Auditor's office. Whatever blame may attach to the above, I am willing to bear, the office being in my charge at the time. The public will not condemn, I hope, too severely an accident of mislaying six statements of the 24,000 which passed through my hands in the thirty days in which the roll was written up, especially when informed that, owing to Mr. Bilderrain's illness, it was necessary for me to perform his part of the work as well as my own, requiring arduous and unremitting labor for full seventeen hours per day for the last forty days of the term of assessment."

THE PERNICIOUS PATTIES.

How a Young Real Estate Man Dodged Death.

Last Sunday might have witnessed a tragedy, necessitating the services of the Coroner, had it not been for the devotion of friends of him who nearly perished, who left nothing undone to avert it. The facts are briefly these. Two young real estate men and a couple of friends dined sumptuously together, after the completion of one of those fabulous real estate transactions, for which Los Angeles is becoming famous. After the dinner, the soda water, drawn from large bottles inscribed "Mumm," proved somniferous, and one real estate dealer, also an ex journalist retired to the Natick House baths to drown its gases in a plunge. An hour passed, and he did not return to the convivial crowd. The whole delegation then proceeded to the baths to hunt up the missing real estate operator. The search developed the fact, that R——, even as a sleeping Naiad, was reposing calmly in the bath tub, filled with water, and that his snores were strong, though melodious. His clothes were on a chair, but his glasses on his nose. His mouth was nearly even with the water and it is a wonder he did not swallow the tub and its contents. After being wakened he blamed it all on to the oyster patties, and his friends still congratulate themselves on having averted a tragedy.

DIEGO'S DOINGS.

He Gets Out a Warrant for His Prosecutor.

Some time since a Mexican named Diego Lopez was arrested here for forgery. It is alleged that he took forged letters to Capt. S. Haley, in which Mrs. Mellus requested the payment of money due for some matter or other. Capt. Haley paid out a considerable amount of money on these forged orders, and not until Lopez's latest attempt was it discovered that he had no authority to collect anything at all. He was then arrested on a complaint made by J. Mellus, charging him with forgery, and placed under bonds. Yesterday Lopez went before Justice Ranney and swore to a complaint charging S. Haley with felony. He says that Capt. Haley had bribed him, Diego Lopez, who is about to be called up as a witness in a criminal case against himself, and that the bribe was given for the purpose that Lopez's testimony should be influenced at the trial of said cause. The captain was seen on the street yesterday late in the afternoon, but when asked about the matter seemed to be ignorant of it. It could not be ascertained either whether the warrant had been served.

SUAVE SIMPSON.

Out of a Ventura Jail and Coming to Ours.

J. W. Simpson, a smooth fellow, who defrauded several Los Angeles people in June last by collecting subscriptions to the Oakland Home Mutual Insurance Company, of which he pretended to be the agent, was afterwards arrested in San Buenaventura on a similar charge. Sheriff Snodgrass yesterday telegraphed that Simpson has been discharged there, but that he held the man at the disposal of the Sheriff of Los Angeles county, for the misdeeds he is alleged to have committed here. Constable Altamirano went out last night to bring Simpson back.

NEIGHBORHOOD NEWS.

POMONA.

ACCIDENT—A FIERCE AND PREVIOUS WARRIOR.

Correspondence of the Times.]

POMONA, Aug. 14.—A sad accident occurred here last evening, resulting in the death of Mellis M. Cullen, aged 16. Young Cullen was sitting on the front porch of his house with a 38-calibre pistol, intending to shoot some troublesome dogs. His father was at work about fifty feet from him, when a pistol-shot was heard, and young Cullen was seen running towards his father. Before reaching him he dropped. Drs. Carter and Burr were called, but could do nothing for the wounded boy, who was shot in the left nipple, the ball going downward and out near the backbone. The doctors revived him enough to find that he was examining the pistol in the *dark*, having it half-cocked, and not thinking it would go off, he pulled the trigger. He lived only three-quarters of an hour, dying shortly after 9 p. m. "Mellis" has borne the best of reputation with all he knew, and was a universal favorite among his schoolmates and associates. Much sympathy is felt for the bereaved family.

The "enthusiastic and patriotic citizen" who informs the Times-Courier that he will endeavor to raise a company for active service in case our government has war with Mexico, seems to have forgotten the "City Guard," and that a large portion of them are not in the habit of deserting to furnish material for any such excursion headed by too ambitious commanders.

Your correspondent was shown a peach of the "Crawford" variety yesterday measuring ten and a half inches in circumference, Pomona grown—next.

Deputy County Collector Al Cobler was in town yesterday, looking hale and hearty. TRUM.

ANAHEIM.

Correspondence of the TIMES.]

ANAHEIM, Aug. 13.—The colony of Anaheimers at the landing increases daily. Dr. Bullard, Mr. Lewis and several others set up tents this week, making now about 25 tents, besides which are several cottages, and Mrs. Scott has her big boarding house full.

Dr. Hardin's family, including his daughter from San Francisco, are staying with Mrs. Scott, together with Mrs. Knapp, Mr. Wright and others, and Mrs. Melrose has returned to remain during the hot weather.

A large company were expected to join Mrs. Scott's pic-nic excursion to Long Beach to-day. Rev. Irwin and Mr. Sexton conduct religious services on all appropriate occasions, and the young people have music, dancing and a "Chautauqua" at regular intervals.

Gigantic Announcement.

Ready-made summer suits, purchased at a reduction of 50c on the dollar:

Cambric suits for $2.50 each.

Percale wrappers for $4.50 each.

Calico wrappers for $1 each.

Scotch chambric suits, elegantly trimmed, for $7.50 each.

Sateen suits for $7 50 each.

Albatros and etomine canvas cloth suits in cream, pink, tan and blue for $10 each.

White lawn suits for $3.50 each.

White embroidered lawn suits for $5 each.

Colored embroidered lawn suits for $5 each.

H. MOSGROVE & CO.,

The Only Cloak and Suit House, 21 S. Spring Street.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE TIMES,
LOS ANGELES, Saturday, August 14.

The local market for Country Produce is generally higher than at the close of last week. Butter is very firm, with an upward tendency. Potatoes have advanced, and the good varieties on hand are barely sufficient for the demand. Poultry is less firm and lower, and Eggs are somewhat higher.

A Liverpool dispatch of yesterday gives the following extract from a leading Grain circular:

"The weather is unsettled. The tone of the market is firmer. Dry, warm weather is much needed. The provincial markets are stiff, and in some cases, prices are dearer. Several cargoes were sold for the United Kingdom and continent. At to-day's market there was good demand for Wheat, and a large business was done at about a penny advance. Flour was improved and in request at full rates. In Corn there was a good trade. Mixed advanced 1½d. Since Tuesday Futures are a half-penny dearer."

The loss of Texas cattlemen this year through drought is estimated at $6,000,000.

The indebtedness of the various Pacific railroads to the Government is computed at $109,000,000.

This year's Wool clip is stated to be 15,000,000 pounds less than the annual average, which is 40,000,000 pounds. The deficiency has been caused by mortality among the flocks.

The Railway Age predicts the construction this year of 6,000 miles of new road, as against 3,000 miles in 1885.

Stocks and Bonds.

By Telegraph to The Times.

NEW YORK, Aug. 14.—Government bonds steady.

The most conspicuous feature of to-day's stock market was its extreme dullness, due in some measure to uncertainty as to immediate future. The news received on the street was very meagre and of little importance. London is credited with again being buyer, but the operations amounted to but little. The fluctuations had little or no significance, and final prices are only slight fractions different from opening figures.

Money on call easy; ranging from 3 to 6½ per cent., and closing at 4 per cent. Prime paper, 4@5.

Sterling exchange, quiet; actual rates $4 83@4 8.½ for 60-day bills, $4 84@4 84½ for demand.

NEW YORK STOCKS.

NEW YORK, Aug. 14.

3 per cents	100¼	Or. Navigation	105¼
4 per cents	126¼	Transcontinental	32½
4½ per cents	111¼	Or. Imp'ment	121½
Central Pacific	43½	Pacific Mail	57¼
Denver & R G	31	Panama	98
Kansas & Tex	32¼	Texas Pacific	15½
Northern Pac	27½	Union Pacific	56⅝
N P preferred	60⅛	United States	64
Northwestern	113⅜	[illegible]	127
N. Y. Central	110⅜	Western Union	66⅞

SAN FRANCISCO STOCKS.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 15.

Crocker	40	Vale and N.	1 15
Peer	10	Savage	2 80
Peerless	45	Ophir	1 35

The Grain Market.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 14.—Wheat: Good shipping, $1 30@1 37½. Barley: Feed, 90@92½c; new brewing, $1 05.

CHICAGO, Aug. 14.—Wheat, weaker and ⅞c lower; cash, 76 5 16c; September, 77 9-16c. Corn, weaker; cash, 42c; September, 43 6-16c. Barley, steady; 60@60½c.

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 14.—Wheat: Holders offer moderately; new No. 2 winter, 6s 8½d; spring, 6s 7½d. Corn: Holders offer sparingly: new mixed Western-August firm, 4s 3½d; do, September, 4s 4d; do, October, 4s 5d.

Petroleum.

NEW YORK, Aug. 14.—Petroleum steady; United closed at 61½c.

Los Angeles Produce Market.

The following is the official record of the Los Angeles Produce Exchange, corrected daily. In the quotations, unless otherwise stated, it is to be understood that the first figure is the highest price bid and the last the lowest price asked. These quotations are for round lots from first hands; for small lots out of store higher prices are asked.

WHEAT—Australian, No. 1, white $1 10, bid; white Russian, 85c@$1 00; Gold Drop, 85c, bid; Sonora, 85c, bid; Defiance No. 1 shipping, 85c, bid.

OATS—Eastern, $1 40, asked; surprise, $1 60, asked.

BARLEY—Feed, No. 1, new, 80@85c; Brewing, No. 1, $1 00, bid.

CORN—Large yellow, car load lots, $1 20, asked; do, small yellow, $1 20, asked.

FLOUR—Los Angeles XXXX, Extra Family Pat. Rol. flour, $4 25, asked; Capitol Mills Extra Family Pat. Rolled flour, $4 25, asked; Pioneer or Victor, $4 60.

HAY—Barley, W. B., No. 1, new, $9 00, asked; Barley, R. B., No. 1, $9 00, asked; Mixed Hay, new, $9 00, asked; Oat, W. B. $9 00, asked; Alfalfa, W. B., $10.

POTATOES—Irish Beauties, $1 00, asked; Oregon Peerless, 80c@$1 00; Early Rose, Los Angeles, new, $1 00 asked; Humboldts, seed, $1 00, asked; sweet potatoes, $2 50, asked.

BUTTER—Fancy roll, ℔ lb, 30c, asked; Choice roll, 27½c, asked; Fair roll, 22½c, asked; Pickle roll, ℔ lb, 22½c, asked; Cooking, 18c.

CHEESE—Large, 10c, asked; Small, 11c, asked; do 3-lb hand, 12½c, asked.

EGGS—Fresh, 25@26c.

HONEY—Extracted Light, 3@4c; Job lots, 4c, asked; Amber, 2½@3c; Comb, 7½@10c.

BEESWAX—Beeswax, 20@22c.

ONIONS—Silver skins, new, 65c, asked. Local, Yellow Danvers, 65c.

VEGETABLES MIXED—Chilies, 5@10c ℔ lb; Garlic, 2@3c; Cabbage, ℔ 100 lbs, 75c, asked.

BEANS AND DRIED PEAS—Pink No. 1. $1 75, asked; job lots $1 75; Lima, $2 50, asked; Bayous, $1 75, asked; Navy, small, $2 50; Black-eyed, $1 05, asked; Garavancos, $3 00, asked; Green field peas, $2 00@2 50; Lentils, $3 75, asked.

POULTRY—Hens, No. 1, ℔ doz, $4 50@5 00; Old roosters, $3 50@4 00; Young roosters, $5 00, asked; Broilers, large, $3 00@3 50; Broilers, small, $2 50@3 00; Ducks, large, $4 50, asked; do small, $3 00@3 50; Turkeys, 14@16c ℔ lb; Geese, 75c@$1 00, each.

MILL FEED—Bran, $15 00, asked; Shorts, $19 00, asked; Cracked corn, $1 25, asked; Cracked barley, $1 00, asked; Ground barley, $1 00, asked; Rolled barley, $1 00, asked; Mixed feed, corn and barley, $1 20, asked.

GRAIN BAGS—Mill sacks, 6c; 1886 Calcutta spot, 7c; Potato sacks, 3@4c.

SEED—Alfalfa, 11½c.

LIVE STOCK—Live hogs, 3@4c.

DRIED FRUIT—Peaches, sun dried, 6½c, asked; do No. 2, 1@3c; do peeled; 12c asked; do peeled No. 1, 4@8c, Prunes, Cala. French, 12c, asked; German, 10c, asked; Apricots, evaporated, 20c, asked; Apples, evaporated, 10c; asked; do sun dried and sliced, 5c, asked; do, sun dried quartered, 2½c, asked.

RAISINS—Layers, $1 75, asked; Extra London layers, new, $2 00, asked; Three Crown layers, new, $2 00, asked; Loose Muscatels, $1 85; Bulk raisins, 5@6c; Dried grapes, 3c, asked.

NUTS—Walnuts, new, 6½c, bid; Peanuts Cala. No. 1, 5c, asked; do Cala. No. 2, 2½c, asked; do Eastern, 6½c, asked, Almonds, S. S., 14c, asked; do H. S., 8c, asked.

CITRUS FRUITS—Oranges, $3 00, asked; Lemons, seedling, ℔ box, $3 asked; Eureka and Lisbon, $4 00 asked; Limes, $1 25, asked.

PROVISIONS—Extra light bacon, 10c, asked; Light, 9c, asked; Clear Medium, 8½c, asked; Medium bacon, 8c, asked. Heavy bacon, 7c, asked.

WOOL—Spring clip, 8@10c, bid.

LARD—40-lb tins, 8½c, asked; 3-lb pails, 8½c, asked; 5-lb pails, 8½c, asked; 10-lb pails, 8c, asked.

SKINS—Short wool, each, 15@30c, bid. Long wool, $1 00, bid; Shearlings, 10c, bid.

HAMS—Eastern sugar-cured, 13½@14c, asked.

HIDES—Dry, 16c. bid: Kip, 15c, bid; Calf, 18½c, bd.

Los Angeles Wholesale Meat Market

Corrected for the Times by S. Maier, 49 South Spring Street.

The following are prices for whole carcasses:

BEEF—First grade, 7½c per pound; second grade, 6½c; third grade, 6c.

MUTTON—5c per pound for Ewes, and 6c for Wethers.

LAMB—Spring, 8c.

VEAL—From 7 to 9c per pound.

HOGS—On foot, hard, 3@3½c per pound; dressed, 6c

Real Estate Transfers.

[Reported by Gillette & Gibson.]

SATURDAY, Aug. 14, 1886.

CONVEYANCES

T J Martin and D S Carnahan to Herman Ruthard and Henry A Ruthard: Lot 5, Martin & Carnahan's subdivision of part of Ro La Canada, $875.

Victor Beaudry to John K Skinner: Lot 6, block 7, Park tract, $525.

Robert R Johnson and Selina F Johnson, his wife, to Barbara Childs: Lot 8, Arcadia Homestead tract, $13,000.

Otto R S robel to J A Graves: Undivided ⅛ of grantor's interest in Davis Bros.' addition to Anaheim, $1.

John M Thomas to J Mills Boal, James R Boal and John D Baruch: SW ¼ of SE ¼, section 15; N ½ of NW ¼, and NW ¼ of NE ¼, section 22, all of section 21; E ½ of SE ¼, section 29; N ½ of NW ¼; NE ¼ of NW ¼, and NE ¼ of NE ¼ of SE ¼, and lots 1, 2 and 3, section 28, township 2 S, range 11 W (less 30 38 acres) and two tracts, 1.51 and 15 acres, in Ro Paso de Bartolo, $33,000.

E T Wright to Henry Lehman: 2 acres in lot 72, Watts subdivision of Ro San Rafael, $250.

Mrs Johanna Brodesser to George Hermann and A M Furlong: Agreement to convey ½ acre on W side of Fair Oaks avenue, $2500.

E Homan to Thomas I Stall: Part of lot 5, block 4, Lamanda Park, $122.

Jotham Bixby to William C Smith: Lot 15, block 5, West Rosas tract, $350.

John S Griffin to Joseph Mullally: Mullally's addition to city of Los Angeles, $5.

Joseph Mullally to R A Ling: Part of Mullally's addition to city of Los Angeles, $8500.

John Bender to O M Crane: Two tracts, 41 38 acres and 5 acres, in or adjoining section 30, township 1 N, range 9 W, and right to develop water in 1 acre in section 19, township 1 N, range 9 W, $5101 80.

Francisco B Valenzuela and Andrea Valenzuela, his wife, to Georgia H Bell: 15.10 acres in Ro La Ballona, $1.

Alice L Bertram and H T Bertram to F Bruce Wetherby: Agreement to convey part of lot 2, block B, San Pascual tract, $5500.

J B Ramirel to Presentacion B de Haley, wife of S Haley: 5 acres in or adjoining SE part of city, $20.

G S Foster to F W Ingalls and Joe P Taggart: Undivided ½ interest in lots 13, 14 and 15, Stilson's subdivision of block 64, O S, $1800.

A G Hinckley to H R Stevens: Lot 13, block H, Fort Hill tract, $1500.

Mrs Ellen F Brickett to Anne W Chapman and Mary H Chapman: Lot 10, block 13, East Los Angeles, $1000.

J F Janes, by Geo E Gard, assignee, to John T Gaffey: Lots 10, 11 and 12, block 82, San Pedro, $5.

W T Childress and A D Childress to Lewis Shively and Edward S Field: Lot 2, block O; lots 6, 9 and 10, block L; lots 3, 6, 7, 10, 11 and 14, block K; lots 5, 8, 9, 12 and 13, block H, Crescenta Canada, $1.

David Evey and P M Green to Susan A Defriez and William C Defriez: Lots 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 and 7, Defriez Hotel tract, Pasadena, $12,500.

Southern Pacific Railroad Company, D O Mills and Gerrit L Lansing, trustees, to B Chandler and Charles H Howland: NW ¼ of NW ¼, section 33, township 2 S, range 14 W, $100.

F C Howes to Charles H Howland: Undivided ⅛ of 10 acres in NW ¼ of NE ¼, section 36, township 1 S, range 11 W, $1500.

Mrs Maria Jesus de Shorb to J Harbert: Lot 9, range 11, Alhambra addition tract, $1.

Francisca Martinez de Brabo and Guadalupe Grau to Domingo Guaregue: Agreement to convey undivided ⅛ interest in part of lot 8, block 37, O S, $800.

Teresa Romo de Teran and Hortens Teran de Ramos to E S Field: All interest in lot 10, block 37, O S, $1.

W E Morford, jr, to B M List: Lots 12 and 13, block 7, Brooklyn tract, $750.

W E Sibley to C H Young: Part of lot 13, Potts, Borden & Sidwell tract, $50.

E W Lewis to John N Griffin: Lot 12, block K, Morris Vineyard tract, $500.

Victor Beaudry to Prudent Beaudry: Lots 14, 15, 17, 18, 20 and 21, block 4, and lots 7 to 15 and 31 to 40, all inclusive, block 8, Park tract, $16,210.

J A Sherman and Louisa J Sherman, his wife, to Joseph Andrew Graham: W ½ of lot 23, block E, Thomas tract, $1400.

Carrie E Whiteside, Mary G Willard, F de Long and Nellie G Woods to John Bryson, sr: Agreement to convey part of lot 8, block 2, O S, $500.

Carrie R Hawks and Wm Hawks, her husband, to C W Stevens: Lots 41, 42 and E ½ of lot 33, Broderick's subdivision of Cells vineyard, $1275

Caroline R Hawks and Wm Hawks, her husband, to same: E ½ of lot 37, Broderick's subdivision of part of Cells vineyard, $250.

ATTACHMENTS, LIENS, ETC.

J C Plummer vs E R Plummer, John L Plummer and Martha Brown: Notice of action to foreclose mortgage, book 46, page 235, on SE ¼, section 23, township 1 S, range 14 W.

HOMESTEADS.

Guadalupe Salgado, wife of John Salgado: Dot B, block 170, Santa Monica.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Charles T Healey: Certificate as to map of Alamitos Beach town-site.

Levi Fickas to D F Spangler: Release of mortgage, book 53, page 448.

Gilbert Losee to Wm Vawter: Release of mortgage, book 56, page 470.

Mary E Carmer to J B Travis: Release of mortgage, book 15, page 408.

Map of subdivision of the A C Macomber tract, in N ½ of lot 6, block J, San Pascual tract.

JUDGMENTS.

Minnie Holman et al vs estate of E W Holman: Cash, $1859 10.

Iron Sulphur Springs.

Thirteen miles' drive east, near the ostrich farm; pleasant health and pleasure resort, located on high mesa land. Hot mineral baths, equal to Hot Springs of Arkansas. Mineral waters remarkable for cure of rheumatism, diseases of stomach, kidneys, skin and nervous system. Good hotel, pleasant grounds. Two trains daily on Santa Ana Railroad; $1.25 round trip. Daily mail and telephone.

The beverage for the weak and strong sick and healthy, Ghirardelli's soluble cocoa.

Gentlemen's clothes cleaned or dyed and repaired at short notice at MARTEEN'S, No. 9 Aliso street.

Away ahead of all competition, as far as the zenith is above the nadir, is the Great American Dye House of HORATIO MARTEEN, No. 9 Aliso street.

Removed.

The White Sewing Machine Company has removed its headquarters to No. 43 S. Spring street. The White is the best machine in the market. Call and see it.

Ladies, the 10c Delivery office is at 23 S. Spring, Roeder Block.

The Plating and Stencil Works,

Recently burned out, are now open for business at No. 426 First street, below Alameda.

Skillful, reliable and thoroughly scientific dyers at the Great American Dye House, No. 9 Aliso street.

Pasadena.

Theodore Coleman is the authorized agent and correspondent of the TIMES and MIRROR at Pasadena. Orders left with him for subscriptions, advertising and job work will receive prompt attention.

E. F. Moorhouse, 146 S. Spring St.

Jobbing in carpenter work. Stepladders and orange ladders a specialty. Agent for Centennial windmills. Plaster paris ornaments for sale, put up and guaranteed. Telephone 341.

Ladies.

Consult Mrs. Dr. Wells, whose specialty is diseases of women, and treatment entirely new. Prompt relief in female irregularities. Two hours each day devoted to electro, medicated and hot-air baths. Consultation free. 341 Spring street.

Consult Mrs. Dr. Wells for all diseases of women. Prompt relief for female irregularities. Two hours each day devoted to electro-thermal and medicated baths. Consultation free. 341 Spring street.

For choice fresh cows, call on Niles, on Washington, near Main street.

Ghirardelli's prepared cocoa, most excellent substitute for tea and coffee.

Running sixteen hours a day to accommodate the great rush and increasing busin[illegible] No. 9 Aliso stre[illegible]

Auction Sale!

BY C. A. SUMNER & CO.

REAL ESTATE AGENTS AND AUCTIONEERS. Office 14 N. Spring st. Special attention paid to sales of real estate and furniture at residences.

C. A. Sumner & Co.,

REAL ESTATE AGENTS AND AUCTIONEERS.

Office, 14 N. Spring Street.

WE HAVE FOR SALE—CHOICE LOTS in Park Villa tract; selected lots in the Ellis tract, fronting on Adams street at original prices. Very desirable lots in East Los Angeles, with fine views and a certainty of rapid increase in value. Cheap lots on Flower street, with or without improvements. Beautiful lot on Wesley avenue, near University, directly on street railroad. Large lot on Ocean avenue, Santa Monica, adjoining A. Kinney's new house; and other bargains worth examining.

C. A. SUMNER,
14 N. Spring St.

J. A. PARKER,

Real Estate and Loan Agent,

118 S. SPRING STREET.

BARGAINS IN REAL ESTATE

House of 6 rooms, 2 story, on Boyd st.; cor lot, 100x60; will be sold cheap and on easy terms.

Two houses and lot 52x152 on Boyd st.; houses will rent for $30 per month; $2000 cash; $1500 in 1 year.

Ranch of 6 acres on New Main st.; 2-story house, fine well, windmill, water piped over 3 acres; everything in perfect order; a genuine paradise, and a bargain.

Ranch of 6 acres on New Main st.; 4 acres in bearing vines; small house, well, etc.; $2300 cash; $1200 on time.

Land near town of Pomona. Lots in all parts of this city. Property in Chicago, and all other parts of Christendom at prices for speculators.

J. H. PARKER,
118 S. Spring st.

JAS. M. DAVIES, President. J. A. HENDERSON, Vice President
J. R. SMURR, Treas. W. F. MARSHALL, Sec

DAVIES-HENDERSON Lumber Company,

Dealers in

Lumber and Building Material

LOS ANGELES, CAL.

Yard, 130 First Street

Medical.

Two Friends Meet.

"Hello! Old fellow! What have you been doing to yourself? You look like a subject for the undertaker," exclaimed the man on the right.

"I have been taking mercury and potash mixtures until they have nearly ruined me," squeaked the old man on crutches.

"And I," said the other, "have been taking the genuine Swift's Specific, which has built me up from the first dose."

Swift's Specific

Is Nature's own remedy, made from roots gathered from the forests of Georgia. The method by which it is made was obtained by a half-breed from the Creek Indians, who inhabited a certain portion of Georgia, which was communicated to one of the early settlers, and thus the formula has been handed down to the present day. The demand has been increasing until a $100,000 laboratory is now necessary to supply the trade. A foreign demand has been created, and enlarged facilities will be necessary to meet it. This great

Vegetable Blood Purifier

CURES

Cancer, Catarrh, Scrofula, Eczema, Ulcers, Rheumatism, Blood Taint,

Hereditary or Otherwise,

Without the Use of Mercury or Potash.

REMARKABLE CURE.

(Not a Faith Cure.)

ONE OF LOS ANGELES' MOST DISTINGUISHED Specialists was recently consulted by a lady living at Salamanca, N. Y., Miss Lina Kullerts by name, who gave as symptoms of her case the following: Terrible periodic pain in the stomach, loss of appetite, tongue coated with brown fur, no appetite, belching of wind, tenderness in pit of stomach, headache, constipation, lips and tongue parched and dry, hands and feet cold, bad taste in mouth, sallow complexion, loss of flesh and weight, nervousness, gloominess, despondency, hysteria, hot spot on top of head, also in middle of hands and feet, nausea at times. A brother had died with cancer of stomach. The doctor interested in her case was

DR. P. WHITE, 108 North Main St.

After having used his remedies three weeks the lady writes as follows:

"DEAR DOCTOR: I am happy to inform you that my health has returned. All those bad feelings began to disappear soon after I commenced the use of your medicines. I was so afraid it was cancer of the stomach, since my brother died of that disease. I am indeed grateful to you for your skill and promptness in curing me.

"MISS LENA KULLERTZ,
"P. O. Box 183. Salamanca, N. Y."

Legal.

Executor's Sale of Real Estate

In the matter of the estate of John Teahan, deceased,

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT, in pursuance of the terms and conditions of the last will and testament of John Teahan, deceased, and by virtue of the power and authority vested in him, as executor by said will, and by Section 1561 of the Code of Civil Procedure of the State of California, the undersigned, executor of the last will and testament of said deceased, will sell at private sale, to the highest bidder upon the terms and conditions hereinafter stated, in lawful money of the United States, and subject to confirmation by said Superior Court, on or after

Thursday, the 19th day of August, 1886,

all the right, title, interest and estate of the said John Teahan at the time of his death, and all the right title and interest that the said estate has, by operation of law or otherwise acquired therein, or in addition to that of the said John Teahan, at the time of his death, in and to that certain piece or parcel of land, situate, lying and being in the city and county of Los Angeles, State of California, and bounded and described as follows, to-wit:

Bounded on the north by lands of B. C. Thom, on the east by Grand avenue (formerly Charity street), on the south by lands now or formerly of Cunningham and Bryan, and on the west by Figueroa street, said tract being a strip of land fronting 174 feet 3 inches on Figueroa street and extending therefrom to Grand avenue (Charity street) between parallel lines 1250 feet, more or less, and being a portion of lot 2, block A, of Hancock's Survey of Los Angeles city, said tract containing five acres, more or less.

Bids or offers for said property must be in writing and may be left at the office of Bicknell & White, Rooms 12 to 15, Temple Block, in said city of Los Angeles, or delivered to the undersigned, personally, or may be filed in the office of the Clerk of the Superior Court of said Los Angeles county, at any time after the first publication of this notice and before making the sale.

Terms and conditions of sale: Ten per cent. of amount bid to be paid on acceptance of bid; one-half of the amount so bid to be paid in cash on confirmation of sale and delivery of deed, and the balance in one year from the date of deed, and a promissory note for said balance shall be given by the purchaser, payable one year after date, bearing interest at the rate of 12 per cent. per annum, interest payable quarterly, and if not so paid to be compounded quarterly payment of said note to be secured by mortgage upon said premises, or the whole amount bid may be paid in cash upon confirmation of sale, at the option of the purchaser.

JOHN MORIARITY,
Executor of the last will of John Teahan, deceased.

IN THE SUPERIOR COURT

Of the County of Los Angeles, State of California.

Order to show cause why order of Sale of Real Estate should not be made.

IN THE MATTER OF THE ESTATE OF S. H. Towne, deceased.—Julia A. Towne, administratrix of the estate of S H. Towne deceased, having filed her petition herein praying for an order of sale of the real estate and personal property of said decedent, for the purposes therein set forth, and also for an order determining and setting apart to said Julia A. Towne her separate interest in the real property described in said petition, it is therefore ordered by the said court, that all persons interested in the estate of said deceased, appear before the said Superior Court on

Monday, the 6th day of September, 1886,

at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of said day, at the court room of said Superior Court at the court house in the city and county of Los Angeles, to show cause why an order should not be granted to the said administratrix to sell so much of the real estate of the said deceased as shall be necessary, and the personal property afore-said, and for an order setting apart the separate estate aforesaid.

And that a copy of this order be published at least four successive weeks in the LOS ANGELES DAILY TIMES, a newspaper printed and published in said county of Los Angeles.

Dated July 27, 1886.

A. BRUNSON, Superior Judge.

Filed July 27, 1886
CHAS. H. DUNSMOOR, Clerk.
By F. B. FANNING, Deputy Clerk.

Notice to Creditors.

Estate of Michael De Mar, Deceased.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN BY THE undersigned, administrator of the estate of Michael De Mar, deceased, to the creditors of and all persons having claims against the said deceased, to exhibit them with the necessary vouchers within four months after the first publication of this notice to the said administrator, at the office of Wells, Van Dyke & Lee, rooms 11 to 18, Baker block, Los Angeles, Cal., the same being the place for the transaction of the business of said estate in the said county of Los Angeles.

J. A. FISHER,
Administrator of the estate of Michael De Mar, deceased.

Wells, Van Dyke & Lee, Attorneys for administrator.

Dated at Los Angeles, Cal., August 2, 1886.

Notice to Creditors.

Estate of Sebastian Brandoni, Deceased.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN BY THE undersigned, administrator of the estate of Sebastian Brandoni, deceased, to the creditors of and all persons having claims against the said deceased, to exhibit them with the necessary vouchers within four months after the first publication of this notice to the said administrator, at the office of Wells, Van Dyke & Lee, rooms 11 to 18 Baker block, Los Angeles, Cal., the same being the place for the transaction of the business of said estate in the said County of Los Angeles.

J. A. FISHER,
Administrator of the estate of Sebastian Brandoni, deceased.

Wells, Van Dyke & Lee, attorneys for administrator.

Dated at Los Angeles, Cal., August 2, 1886.

Legal.

ORDER TO SHOW CAUSE.

In the Superior Court of Los Angeles County, State of California.

In the matter of the Estate of Patrick McHugh, deceased.

WHEREAS, PATRICK McHUGH (THE said deceased) was at the time of his death bound by a contract in writing to convey certain real estate to Louis Brown, and it sufficiently appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, from the verified petition of said Louis Brown, on file herein, that he is entitled to a conveyance of the promises, in the said petition described, from the administrator, with the will annexed of the said estate, and that a hearing is applied for in said estate. It is therefore ordered by the said Court that all persons interested in the estate of the said deceased appear before the said Court on

Monday, the 2d Day of August, 1886,

at 10 o'clock a. m. of that day, at the court-room of said court, at the Courthouse in Los Angeles City (Department No. 1), to show cause why a decree should not be granted and made authorizing and directing the administrator with the will annexed of said estate to execute a conveyance to the petitioner of all the certain land described in his said petition. And as a notice of the hearing thereof it is further ordered that a copy of this order be published at least four successive weeks before such hearing in the Los Angeles "Daily Times," a newspaper printed and published in Los Angeles county, which is hereby designated for such publication.

Dated June 28, A. D. 1886.

WM. A. CHENEY,
Judge of said Court.

P. W. Dooner attorney for the estate

Notice for Publication of Time for Proving Will, Etc.

In the Superior Court, State of California, County of Los Angeles—ss.

In the matter of the Estate of William Allen, deceased.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT MONDAY, the 16th day of August, 1886, at 10 o'clock a. m. of said day, at the courtroom of this Court, in the County of Los Angeles, has been appointed for hearing the application of Emily Jane Allen, Edgar Arthur Allen and Charles J. Fox, praying that a document now on file in this Court, purporting to be the last will and testament of William Allen, deceased, be admitted to probate, and that letters testamentary be issued thereon to said E. J. Allen, E. A. Allen and C. J. Fox, at which time and place all persons interested therein may appear and contest the same.

Dated August 4, 1886.

CHAS. H. DUNSMOOR,
County Clerk,
By F. B. FANNING, Deputy.

Notice to Creditors.

In the matter of the Estate of P. J. Marley, deceased.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN BY THE undersigned, the administrator of the estate of P. J. Marley, deceased, to the creditors of, and all persons having claims against the said deceased, to exhibit them, with the necessary vouchers, within four months after the first publication of this notice to the said administrator at the office of P. W. Dooner, Attorney-at-law, Rooms (South) Nos 4 and 8, Downey Block, Main st., Los Angeles City, Cal.

WM. A. SPALDING,
Administrator of the estate of P. J. Marley, deceased.

Notice to Creditors.

In the matter of the Estate of Hill Sickler, Sr., deceased.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN BY THE undersigned, the administrator of the estate of Hill Sickler, Sr., deceased, to the creditors of, and all persons having claims against the said deceased, to exhibit them, with the necessary vouchers, within four months after the first publication of this notice to the said administrator at the office of P. W. Dooner, attorney-at-law, Rooms (South) Nos. 4 and 8, Downey Block, Main st., Los Angeles City, Cal.

ALONZO F. SICKLER,
Administrator of the estate of Hill Sickler, Sr., deceased.

Notice to Creditors.

Estate of Samuel Sampson, deceased.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN BY THE undersigned, administrator of the estate of Samuel Sampson, deceased, to the creditors of and all persons having claims against the said deceased, to exhibit them with the necessary vouchers within four months after the first publication of this notice to the said administrator at the office of Wells, Van Dyke & Lee, Rooms 11 to 18, Baker Block, Los Angeles, Cal., that being the place for the transaction of the business of said estate in the said county of Los Angeles.

JAMES A. FISHER,
Administrator of the estate of Samuel Sampson, deceased.

Dated at Los Angeles, Cal., July 26, 1886.
Wells, Van Dyke & Lee, Attorneys for Administrator.

McBratney & Howry,

UNDERTAKERS

—AND—

EMBALMERS,

40 N. Main Street,

LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA.

Notice to the Traveling Public!

—THE—

Coast Line Stage Company

A. L. SEELEY & CO., Proprs.

Commence running on JULY 1, 1886, a daily coach line between Los Angeles and Ventura, via San Fernando Valley, Newberry Park, Springville, etc., carrying U. S. Mail as follows:

Leave Los Angeles at 6 a. m., arriving at Ventura 6:30 p. m.

Returning, leave Ventura at 6 a. m., arriving at Los Angeles 6:30 p. m.

Office: St Charles Hotel, Los Angeles.

T. WALSH,

Sell their lumber as low as the reduced price of any lumber dealers in Los Angeles.

Lumber Yard & Planing Mills

SAN PEDRO ST., COR. SEVENTH,
LOS ANGELES, . . CAL

Doors and Windows, Mouldings, Lath, Pickets, Shingles, Shakes, Posts, Lime and Cement.

Plaster of Paris, Hair and all Kinds of Mill Work

NOTICE.

JUENGER & WOLF,

PROPRIETORS OF THE OWL DRUG STORE,

No. 27 North Main Street,

ARE PREPARED TO DISPENSE PRESCRIPTIONS at Eastern prices, and all other articles likewise belonging to the drug business. They do not publish their prices on drugs or soap, but are strictly business, and guarantee to sell nothing but the best of drugs at the lowest figures. Give them a call and assure yourself of the fact. Remember the number,

27 North Main Street.

Notice to the Traveling Public.

STAGE LINE

Commences running between

TEMECULA AND JULIAN,

Via HOT SPRINGS and BANNER MINES, carrying United States Mail, as follows:

Leaves Temecula, - - 4 a.m.
Arrives Julian, - - - 6 p.m.

Leaves Temecula every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY,

Office, TEMECULA HOTEL.

MOUREN & BANKS, Proprietors.

OREGON LUMBER COMPANY

The [Oregon Lumber Company have [lately] opened a splendid assortment of

OREGON PINE

and

California Redwood Lumber

Of every Description at their New Yard on

Date, Chavez and Mission Sts.

We have a fine stock of Laths, Pickets, Shingles and Finishing Lumber of a superior quality. We are also prepared to fill all orders on short notice for building materials of every description. Particular attention paid to orders for unusual lengths and dimensions. Orders solicited.

J. A. BUSS,
Agent.

Lines of Travel.

CALIFORNIA SOUTHERN RAILROAD COMPANY.

ALL RAIL LINE BETWEEN NATIONAL City, San Diego and Los Angeles and points East and West.

Close connection at Barstow with Atlantic and Pacific Railroad, and at Los Angeles with Southern Pacific Railroad.

TIME TABLE.
Taking Effect SUNDAY, June 20.

	A. M.	A. M.	P. M.
Los Angeles........Leave	7.00	9 10	5 00
San Gabriel	7.20	9 26	5.20
Pomona	8.15	10.20	6.10
Colton........Arrive	9.00	11.10	*7.00
Colton........Leave		11.15	7 50
Citrus		11.25	8.05
Perris		12.03	9.30
Fall Brook........Arrive		1 35	12.30
*Fall Brook........Leave		1.55	14 45
Oceanside		2.45	2.15
San Diego		4.30	6.05
National City........Arrive		4.50	6.30
Colton........Leave	9.15		
San Bernardino	9 40		
Victor	12.08		
Barstow........Arrive	1.20		
	P. M.		
Barstow........Leave	2.55		
Victor	4.03		
San Bernardino	6.05		
Colton........Arrive	6.25		
		A. M.	P. M
National City........Leave		8.25	10.00
San Diego		8.45	10.45
Oceanside		10.36	2.15
*Fall Brook........Arrive		11.20	
Fall Brook........Leave		11.40	3.30
Perris		1.07	5.55
*Colton........Arrive		2.00	7.30
Colton........Leave	7 00	2.15	8 00
Pomona	7.50	3.02	8.55
San Gabriel	8.40	3.52	9 43
Los Angeles........Arrive	9 0[illegible]	4.15	10.00

BETWEEN COLTON AND SAN BERNARDINO.

	A. M.	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.
Colton........Lv	7.40	11.25	2.10	7.25
San Bernardino..Ar	7.50	11.35	2.20	7.35
San Bernardino..Lv	7.0[illegible]	10 55	1.40	7 0[illegible]
Colton........Ar	7.10	11.05	1.50	7.10

RIVERSIDE BRANCH.

	Mix'd A. M.	Mix'd P. M.	Pas. A. M
Colton........Leave	10.00	7.15	11.25
Citrus	10 15	7.30	11.30
Riverside........Arrive	10.30	8 00	11.40
			P. M.
Riverside........Leave	8.25	5.30	1.30
Citrus	8.45	5.45	1.40
Colton........Arrive	9.00	6.00	2.00

* Meal stations.

Trains are run on Pacific standard time.

Pullman Sleepers leave on 7 a. m. train, via Barstow, for Kansas City, via A. and P. and A., T. and S. F. R. R., and on 5 p. m. train for San Diego. Special rates on round trip tickets to all local points.

For rates of freight or fare address California Southern agents at local stations, or

H. B. WILKINS,
General Freight and Passenger Agent.
San Diego, Cal.
J. N. VICTOR,
Superintendent, Colton, Cal.
WILLIAMSON DUNN,
General Agent, Los Angeles, Cal.

Southern Pacific Company.

Time Schedule.

THURSDAY, June 10, 1886.

Trains leave and are due to arrive at

LOS ANGELES

AS FOLLOWS:

LEAVE FOR	DESTINATION.	ARRIVE FROM
3:40 p.m	........Colton........	12:01p m
*4:30 p.m	........Colton........	8:10 a.m
2:40 p.m.	Deming and Express	12:01p.m
2:40 p.m.	East Emigrant	12:01p.m
2:40 p.m.	....El Paso and East....	12:01p.m
12:30 p.m.	San Francisco Express	2:10p.m.
12:30 p.m.	or Sacramento Emigr'nt	2:10p.m.
*9:50 a.m.	Santa Ana and Anaheim	*3:15p.m
4:20 p.m.	Santa Ana and Anaheim	8.40a.m.
9:20 a.m.	........Santa Monica........	8:16a.m
*5:10 p.m.	........Santa Monica........	*4:20p.m
†5:50 p.m.	........Santa Monica........	†5:20p.m
9:40 a.m.	Long Beach, Wil-	5:10p.m
5:45 p.m.	mington & San Pedro	8 25a.m

*Sundays excepted. †Sundays only.

A change has taken place in the receipt and dispatch of mails on line of railway, Los Angeles and San Pedro branch. Hereafter mails will be dispatched to Florence, Compton, Long Beach, Wilmington and San Pedro daily on train leaving Los Angeles at 9:20 a. m., and received at 5:15 p. m.

T. H. GOODMAN,
Gen. Pass. and Ticket Agent
A. N. TOWNE, General Manager.
E. E. HEWITT, Ass't Sup't. Los Angeles

Los Angeles & San Gabriel Valley RAILWAY.

Trains leave and are due to arrive at Downey Avenue Depot as follows:

Leave For	DESTINATION.	Arrive From
† 8:45 am	Pasadena & Lamanda Park	†10:20 am
† 3:10 pm	Pasadena & Lamanda Park	† 5.00 pm
5:25 pm	........Santa Anita........	8:00 am
*10:30 am	........Santa Anita........	* 9:15 am
* 5:40 pm	........Santa Anita........	4:45 pm

† Daily except Sundays. * Sundays only.

L. BLANKENHORN,
Gen. Fgt. and Pass. Agt.
S. P. JEWETT, General Manager.

P. C. S. S. CO.

GOODALL, PERKINS & CO., General Agents, San Francisco.

SOUTHERN ROUTES.

TIME TABLE FOR AUGUST:

Steamers.	COMING SOUTH. Leave San Francisco.	COMING SOUTH. Arrive San Pedro.	GOING NORTH. Leave San Pedro.	GOING NORTH. Arrive San Francisco.
G. W. Elder	July 28	July 30	Aug. 1	Aug. 3
Santa Rosa	" 31	Aug. 2	" 4	" 6
Los Angeles	Aug. 1	" 3	" 4	" 7
Orizaba	" 3	" 5	" 7	" 9
Eureka	" 5	" 7	" 8	" 11
G. W. Elder	" 6	" 8	" 10	" 12
Santa Rosa	" 9	" 11	" 13	" 15
Los Angeles	" 10	" 12	" 13	" 16
Orizaba	" 12	" 14	" 16	" 18
Eureka	" 14	" 16	" 17	" 20
G. W. Elder	" 15	" 17	" 19	" 21
Santa Rosa	" 18	" 20	" 22	" 24
Los Angeles	" 19	" 21	" 22	" 25
Orizaba	" 21	" 23	" 25	" 27
Eureka	" 23	" 25	" 26	" 29
G. W. Elder	" 24	" 26	" 28	" 30
Santa Rosa	" 27	" 29	" 31	Sept. 2
Los Angeles	" 2[illegible]	" 30	" 31	" 3
Orizaba	" 30	Sept. 1	Sept 3	" 5

Steamers Santa Rosa, Orizaba and Geo. W. Elder go through to San Diego, leaving San Pedro on the dates of their arrivals from San Francisco.

The Santa Rosa, Orizaba and Geo. W. Elder call at Santa Barbara and Port Hartford (San Luis Obispo) only on the route to and from San Francisco.

Cars to connect with steamers leave S. P. R. R. depot, Los Angeles, as follows:

With Santa Rosa, Orizaba and Geo. W. Elder, at 9:40 o'clock a. m.

With Los Angeles and Eureka, going north, at 5:45 o'clock p. m. railroad time.

Rates of Fare

FROM LOS ANGELES.

	Cabin.	Steerage.
To San Francisco	$15 00	$10 00
To San Francisco and return.	26 20	

From Los Angeles to San Francisco by steamer and return by rail, including berth and meals on steamer only, first-class $32.00.

FROM SAN PEDRO WHARF

To Monterey or Santa Cruz	14 00	9 50
To San Simeon	12 00	9 00
To Cayucos	11 50	9 00
To Port Harford	10 50	8 00
To Gaviota	9 00	7 00
To Santa Barbara	6 00	5 00
To San Buenaventura	5 00	4 00
To San Diego	5 00	4 00

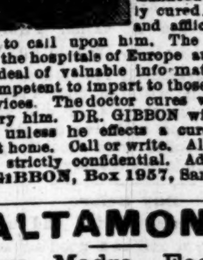
Plans of steamers' cabins at agent's office, where berths may be secured.

For Newport Landing, via Santa Cruz, etc., freight steamers leave San Francisco about every two weeks, as tides serve on the Newport bar.

The Company reserves the right to change the steamers or their days of sailing.

For passage or freight as above, or for tickets to and from all important points in Europe, apply to H. McLELLAN, Agent, office No. [illegible] Commercial street, Los Angeles.

TO THE UNFORTUNATE!



DR. GIBBON'S Dispensary, No. 623 Kearney st., San Francisco. Established in 1854, for the treatment of Sexual and Seminal Diseases, such as Gonorrhœa, Gleet, Stricture, Syphilis in all its forms, Seminal Weakness and Impotency. Loss of Manhood permanently cured. The sick and afflicted should not fail to call upon him. The Doctor has visited the hospitals of Europe and obtained a great deal of valuable information, which he is competent to impart to those in need of his services. The doctor cures when others fail. Try him. DR. GIBBON will make no charge unless he effects a cure. Persons cured at home. Call or write. All communications strictly confidential. Address DR. J. F. GIBBON, Box 1957, San Francisco, Cal.

ALTAMONT.

Sierra Madre Foothills.

OPEN FOR RECEPTION OF BOARDERS. My house is on an elevation of 1600 feet, and commands a view of Pasadena and the San Gabriel Valley to the Pacific. It is within two miles of Lamanda Park station, the terminus of the San Gabriel Valley Railroad. Address PALMER T. REED, Lamanda Park, Los Angeles county, Cal.

QUONG CHUNG WO,

Will contract to furnish any number of

Men for All Kinds of Work, Etc.

123 UPPER MAIN ST.

P. O. Box 1287.

Miscellaneous.

GRAND OPERA HALL,

Startling Phenomena

—OF—

The Force of Mind

—OR—

The Power of Will.

Pain instantly relieved without medicine. Paralysis and impotency cured without touch. "The blind see; the deaf hear, and the lame walk."

See Dr. TRUESDELL'S Programme:

Every Sunday at 3 p. m. and Tuesday at 10 a. m., FREE HEALING!

Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays at 10 a. m. Metaphysical Classes.

Thursdays at 2 p. m. Illustrated Lectures to Ladies only.

Saturday evenings, at 8 o'clock, THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE SOCIAL.

A Novel Ceremony With Testimonials, Etc.

At the Opera Hall, in this city, on Sunday afternoon, July 18, 1886, Dr. A. P. Truesdell presented diplomas to his first class in Metaphysical Science, after which the Secretary received, from patients present, the following testimonials:

William A. Buster, corner of Pine and Charity streets, 66 years of age, given up by his physicians, vomiting almost constantly, said to be suffering from cancer of the stomach, was treated by the doctor once only, four weeks ago, when the vomiting ceased. Ate only with a spoon. Can now eat almost anything; is confident of recovery.

Mr. Strohm of Flower street, suffering with abscess of liver for five weeks, given up by five physicians, was relieved of all pain by one treatment from Dr. Truesdell. Next day walked to Opera Hall, over twelve blocks, for treatment, having slept well. Some nights previous, not having closed his eyes at all. Feels perfectly confident of restoration to health. Walked five miles on the 19th inst.

Mrs. M. J. Kessler, Los Angeles, 35 Hewitt street, cured of rheumatism in hips by one treatment from the doctor. Was subject to flux and dysentery since childhood. Well next day after receiving one treatment from Mrs. Hill. Can eat anything.

Mrs. J. B. Churchill, 15 Walnut avenue, Los Angeles, deaf 40 years from scarlet fever, hearing entirely gone from one ear, restored by one of the students so that she can hear quite distinctly.

Mrs. T. M. Adams, Fourth street between Fort and Spring, M. E. revival preacher for twenty years, suffered for ten years with floating kidney; compelled to take morphine for years to alleviate pain. Had prayed and struggled to be delivered from taking the drug, fearing it might destroy her soul; is willing to speak of it publicly, that others may find the relief which has been granted her. Dr. Truesdell saw her leaving the hall, being too weary to sit longer. He said: "There's a sister who is suffering, and she is filled with the Holy Ghost! Come back! God has something for you!" He laid his hands on her, and the spirit came with power. The kidney was restored to its place, the brain relieved at once and the desire for morphine was gone, and she has not again used it. She warned the audience with great earnestness "to beware how they denied that this was the power of God." She can now, after all these years of suffering, digest her food and sleep as when a child.

Mrs. John Sutherland, 122 Fifth street, Los Angeles, 40 years of age, born deaf in right ear, received one treatment from the doctor and two from Mrs. Hill. Can now hear sounds, music, etc.

J. H. Wells had severe fever and chills, with deathly sickness at stomach and faintness; had difficulty in getting to the office; was relieved in about fifteen minutes, went home by himself; next day was as well as ever.

J. W. Turner, Los Angeles, lung trouble over five years; never any relief from other doctors; received four or five treatments from Dr. Truesdell about five weeks ago; was hardly able to get around before; now able to do anything. Pain constantly before in the chest: now none, only a slight cough left.

Lady with granulated eyelids of six months standing cured by one treatment from the doctor. Severe neuralgia in head, for three years, entirely cured in four or five treatments by two of the students.

E. A. DOW,
Secretary Investigating Committee.

We, the graduating class referred to above, take this opportunity of informing the public, for the benefit of the sick and the cause of Christian science, that we, too, have been successful in relieving pain and curing disease by the soul healing power, as most faithfully taught us by Dr. A. P. Truesdell, among which diseases we mention deafness, rheumatism, neuralgia, asthma, dyspepsia, constipation, paralysis, chronic and acute inflammation, pleurisy, catarrh, morphine eating, the tobacco habit, etc.

E. S. Hill, S. F. Binkley, Sue McCullough, Flora V. Case, O. J. De Puy, L. M. Stanway, Ellen A. Dow, J. M. De Puy.

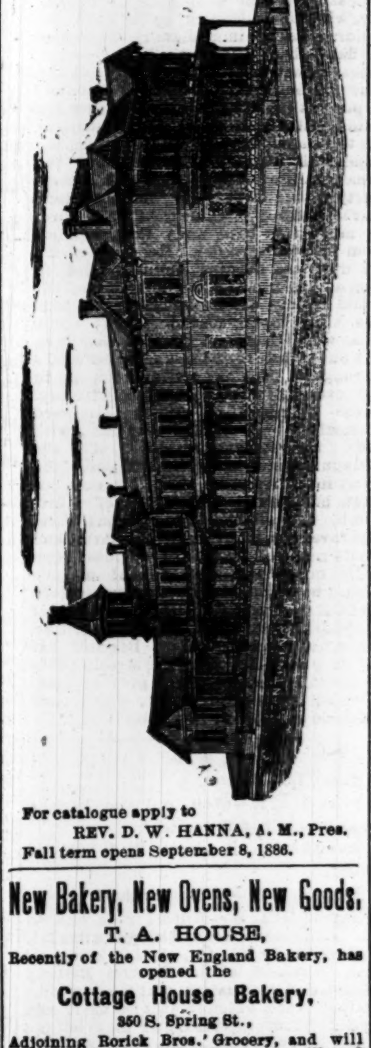
Persons desiring to learn the Science of Metaphysical Healing will apply for terms to Dr. Truesdell at the hall, or at Nos. 6 and 7 Forster Block, 28 S. Main street.

Los Angeles College,

DAY AND BOARDING SCHOOL,

For Young Ladies,

Cor. Fifth and Olive Sts.



For catalogue apply to
REV. D. W. HANNA, A. M., Pres.
Fall term opens September 8, 1886.

New Bakery, New Ovens, New Goods.

T. A. HOUSE,

Recently of the New England Bakery, has opened the

Cottage House Bakery,

350 S. Spring St.,

Adjoining Borick Bros.' Grocery, and will make a specialty of New England milk and Vienna bread. A good assortment of pies, cakes, etc., constantly on hand. He will be pleased to meet his old patrons and as many new ones as may favor him with their patronage. This is no branch bakery, but as extensive as any in the city. Leave your orders if you wish your goods delivered, as our wagon will run to all parts of the city.

Attention! Grape Growers, Distillers and Wine Makers.

THERE WILL BE A MEETING HELD IN the Supreme Court rooms, over the Farmers' and Merchants Bank, SATURDAY next, the 14th of August, at 1 o'clock p. m., in which you are all very much interested—for the purpose of stating our necessities to Hon. Asa Ellis, Collector of this Coast, and through him to the Commissioner of Internal Revenue at Washington. You are aware there has been a sweeping assessment made and a new circular issued embodying impossible requirements, and both require your early attention in order to make representations of our troubles and get relief, to enable us to work, for if no relief is had the grape crop will bring but little money, for, as it now stands, there are no buyers.

By order of MANY VINEYARDISTS.

RE-SEAT YOUR CHAIRS WITH

Harwood Fibre Chair Seats,

HANDSOME, DURABLE, CHEAP,

Leather Finish

The Trade Supplied.

G. W. WAGGONER, General Agent,
43 South Spring st.

Dressmaking.

MRS. M. MINARD SUPPLE, THE LEADING dressmaker of Los Angeles, formerly cutter and fitter in the Parisian Suit House, Chicago. TAILOR WORK A SPECIALTY. Mourning work on short notice. Allen Block, corner Temple and Spring sts., Room 4, Los Angeles, Cal.

Miscellaneous.

Alamitos Beach—Notice.

In appreciation of the interest taken in our NEW SEASIDE TOWN,

ALAMITOS BEACH,

manifested by many comments, as well as numerous applications for lots, we have decided to reduce the price of all

Lots on Ocean Avenue $100 Each

until SEPTEMBER 15, 1886, at which time the original price per lot will be restored.

Alamitos Beach is an extension of Long Beach on the east. Ocean ave. extends Ocean Park ave. along the bluff two miles. Lots on the south of Ocean ave. are 55 feet wide by 180 feet and over in depth. All lots on the north side of Ocean ave. are: corner lots 45 feet wide; inside lots 55 feet wide by 150 feet deep, except business lots, which are 50x100 feet. Artesian water, pure and abundant, will be piped along the streets by next winter or spring. This town is beautiful for situation. The finest location on the beach is reserved for a cosmopolitan hotel.

Maps will be ready for distribution in a few days.

Ample railroad facilities will be provided in due time.

Parties who desire to purchase, can apply to G. W. ELWOOD, Agent, Long Beach, Cal.

JOHN W. BIXBY & CO.

CHICAGO WALL PAPER HOUSE.

143 and 145 S. SPRING ST.,
Los Angeles, Cal.

H. H. MATLOCK,

GENERAL AUCTIONEER,

No. 18 N. Los Angeles St.

Twenty-five years experience selling Real Estate and Personal Property in Chicago, Ill.

LOST BOY.

EDDIE COWPER has been missing since Tuesday, the 10th inst. Is 9 years old, light complexion; wore white straw hat, blue and white checked waist and black pants. Send information to Pacific Hotel, Santa Monica, Cal.

AUCTION SALE

—OF THE—

FASHION

Livery Stable Stock!

Main st., Opp. Baker Block,

On Saturday, Aug. 28, 1886,

AT 10 O'CLOCK, A. M.

Being obliged to make room for the new Postoffice building by September 1st, I have determined to sell my entire outfit, consisting of three Cunningham Curtain Landeaus, nearly new, with harness; three Rockaways, six buggies, twenty head of first-class road and family horses, twenty sets double and single harness. Large assortment of nice robes.

Am at my place of business from 6 a. m. to 9 p. m. every day, and will in the meantime sell any or all my stock at private sale at bargains. Giving at private and public sale ninety days time, with approved paper, on all sales amounting to $150 or over.

GEO. R. BUTLER, Propr.

NOYES & DENNIS, Auctioneers.

DON'T BUY A RANGE

—Until you have seen the—

NEW MODEL MEDALLION

—The Best and Most Economical—

RANGE

EVER PUT ON THE MARKET.

Hardware, Rubber and Leather Belting Rubber Hose, Cotton Hose, Iron Pipe, Pumps, Shovels, Spades, Forks and Rakes, Spray Pumps for the Scale Bug, Stamped Ware, Agate Ware, Tin and Steel Iron Ware (our own make). The

Best Selected Stock in Town,

And as low as can be bought anywhere.

Sanitary Plumbing, Metal Roofing.

Artesian Well Pipe a Specialty

—THE BEST STOCK OF—

Refrigerators, Water Filterers and Coolers

In the City, and the Cheapest

W. C. FURREY

59 and 61 Spring St.

James A. Montgomery,

PRACTICAL WATCHMAKER AND Jeweler, Dealer in watches, diamonds, fine jewelry, clocks and spectacles; jewelry made to order and carefully repaired. Special attention paid to watch repairing. Key-winding watches changed to stem-winders. Finest work; reasonable prices. 22 S. Spring st., Los Angeles, Cal.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

THE COMPANY'S STEAMERS WILL sail for NEW YORK via PANAMA, and Way Ports;

WILMINGTON, Wednesday, July 28, 10 a. m.
GRANADA, Saturday, July 31, 10 a. m.

For ports of call see Guide.

Tickets to New York at greatly reduced rates: Cabin, $75; steerage, $30.

Passengers booked through to and from Europe by any line.

For Hongkong, via Yokohama,
CITY OF PEKING.......August 11, at 2 p. m.
CITY OF SYDNEY.........August 31, at 2 p. m.

Excursion tickets to Yokohama and return at reduced rates.

For freight and passage apply at the office, corner First and Brannan sts.

WILLIAMS, DIMOND & CO.,
General Agents.

FOR SALE.

Haylock House,

In Compton.

DOING A GOOD BUSINESS; SPLENDID chance for a hotel-keeper. Address J. HAYLOCK, Compton.

McPherron Academy.

BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR *Young Men and Boys* Grand Avenue, between Sixth and Seventh Streets. Fall Term opens SEPTEMBER 23, 1886. For Catalogues, address

McPHERRON BROS,
602 Grand Avenue, Los Angeles, Cal.

HELP WANTED.

A FIRST-CLASS WOMAN COOK AND housekeeper wanted for private boarding-house; liberal wages will be paid. German or colored preferred. Address

L. A. FOLLETT,
Lemore, Tulare County.

SIMPSON & ZEIGLER

HAVE OPENED THEIR NEW GROCERY Store at 251 S. Fort st., and are prepared to supply their customers with the fin goods in groceries, provisions, grain, etc. Goods delivered to every part of the city free of charge. SIMPSON & ZEIGLER, 251 S. Fort st.

The MARKET RESTAURANT

Will hereafter be open on

SUNDAYS,

The same as on week days.

SCOTTO & PAMUCINA, Proprietors.

DRESSMAKING.

MRS. J. C. OESTERGOOD, A FRENCH Dressmaker just arrived from Chicago, is now prepared to do new and stylish Dressmaking at her home, 268 Crescent Ave., one block north of the foot of the first Temple street hill. All work warranted to give perfect satisfaction.

BROWNE'S PATENT

Squirrel and Gopher Exterminator!

THIS IS AN APPARATUS FOR BURNING straw and sulphur and forcing the smoke or gases in their holes, which kills them. No leather valves or bellows to get out of order. Every machine guaranteed. Price $3. Send for illustrated circular and testimonials to F. E. BROWNE, wholesale and retail dealer in stoves, tin and sheet-iron ware and house furnishing goods, No. 44 S. Spring st., Los Angeles, Cal. Liberal discount to dealers.

FOR SALE.

A FINE STOCKED GROCER STORE IN the central part of Los Angeles; an excellent opportunity for a business man. A good line of paying customers; a trade that has been established for over four years. Will sell immediately, as the party desires to retire from business. Terms to suit purchaser. Apply to J. L., Times office.

Campers and Miners

Will find we carry just what they need in Tents, Blankets, Woolen Overshirts, Underwear, etc., at very reasonable prices. We manufacture these goods of the best material.

CALL BEFORE YOU BUY

We are receiving daily something new, from our New York buyer, in Ladies' Dress Goods, Trimmings, etc. Ladies will please make a note of this and call on us before they buy.

We carry a full line of Gents' White Shirts, Underwear, Ties, Scarfs and Cravats. Call on us for anything in the

Furnishing Goods Line.

We are offering bargains in pure all-wool White Bed Blankets.

Come and see our New Lace Curtains, Portiers and Fixtures.

B. F. Coulter,

Cor. Spring and Second Sts.

THE

Childress Safe Deposit Bank

General Banking Business.

Also valuables of all kinds received on special deposit for safe keeping, and access may be had to same from 9 a. m. to 5 p. m.

Protected by an absolutely Fire and Burglar Proof Chrome Steel Vault and Celebrated Yale Time Lock.

Safes Rented at Reasonable Prices.

No. 37 S. SPRING STREET,

Inspection Invited.

J. A. ANDERSON. J. A. ANDERSON, JR.
W. F. FITZGERALD.

Anderson, Fitzgerald & Anderson,

ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW, LOS ANGELES, Cal. Office: Downey Block; entrance Room 16. After August 1st, Rooms 5, 7, 9 and 11, in "Lawyers' Building," on Temple street near Spring, will be occupied as offices by this firm.

Notice to Housekeepers

LOS ANGELES

Carpet Beating Works,

SIDNEY LACEY, Prop.

Price for taking up, cleaning and relaying carpets, 6c per yard. Cleaning only, 3c per yard.

Entire satisfaction warranted.

Estimates furnished on all kinds of carpet work, draping, etc.

Orders left with Los Angeles Furniture Co., Main st., or at the works on Alvarado st., or communications sent to P. O. Box 1164, will be promptly attended to.

SIDNEY LACEY.

FOR SALE.

85-acre alfalfa ranch for exchange.

Cheapest lots in city, $135.

Ten acres at Alhambra, highly improved; cheap.

Eleven acres, house of 8 rooms, Savannah, on S. P. R. R.; only $1500.

Fifty acres 12 miles from city, 20 acres Zinfandel grapes, 25 acres soft shell walnuts bearing, 1 acre alfalfa. A profitable home investment.

Four acres just south of city limits; cheap for a few days.

Seven and a half acres on Western ave.; a fine place; $2400.

Twenty acres 3 miles south from Plaza, just outside city limits; 14 acres in 12-year-old orange trees, 4 acres assorted fruits, bearing, 2 acres pasture; a splendid investment; $18 000.

Cheapest lots in the city, between Tenth and Eleventh streets; only $400 each; these are bargains.

Block of land in Pomona to exchange for city property.

See our list of property for sale and exchange.

GRAHAM & TAYLOR, 12 W. First st.

San Gabriel Valley Bank.

PASADENA, CAL.

CAPITAL STOCK, $50,000.

FRANK M. WARD, President.
ALONZO TOWER, Vice President.
BYRON W. BATES, Cashier.

Carry on a general banking business. American and foreign exchange. Collections promptly attended to.

Directors—Frank M. Ward, J. G. Miller, C. S. Martin, Alonzo Tower, Byron W. Bates, Walter R. E. Ward.

For Sale—A Lovely Home.

FIVE ACRES IN A VERY HEALTHY and desirable location, with good two-story house of 7 rooms, large stable, windmill and tank, beautiful garden of rare plants, flowers and ornamental shrubbery. Furniture, carpets and household goods. Farming implements, buggies, horses, chickens and 20 fine young cows. Price for all only $5000, including a dairy business that will pay net income of at least 25 per cent. on entire investment. This beats bank stocks. Apply to R. VERCH, room 80, Temple block.

ADAMS BROS., DENTISTS,

No. 23 South Spring Street,

Between First and Second. Rooms 4 and 5 over Mosgrove's Cloak House.

Gold fillings	$2 00
Amalgam and platina fillings	1 00

Painless Extraction of teeth by vitalized air or nitrous oxide gas.

Teeth extracted for 50 cents.

Best Sets of Teeth from $6 to $8.

We guarantee a perfect fit.

Office Hours: From 8 a. m. to 5 p. m.; Sundays, 10 a. m. to 12 m.

Intricate work a specialty.

The A. and A. Lighting Viewing Company,

Headquarters at

137 S. Main Street Los Angeles.

A. H. ROGERS, Photographer.
F. H. ROGERS, Manger.

NADEAU HOUSE,

CORNER SPRING AND FIRST STREETS Two hundred rooms, furnished new throughout with all the art and elegance that money can procure. Thirty suites of rooms with bath and closets attached. Elevator in the house; also complete fire alarm system.

E. DUNHAM, Proprietor.

A Good Investment—$3600.

FOR SALE—TWO-STORY HOUSE OF 10 rooms, with lot 40 feet front on west side of Los Angeles st., near business center. Apply to R. VERCH, Room 80 Temple Block.

The Clifton House,

CORNER FORT AND TEMPLE STREETS. New house and furniture. Location the best in the city. Strictly first-class rooms. Will be rented with or without board. Special rates for the summer.

THOS. PASCOE.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT.

COTTAGE ON FORT ST., WEST SIDE, near Tenth; six rooms, bathroom, pantry and closets, bay windows and inside blinds, lawn, shrubbery, flowers and fruit trees; all in excellent order; terms reasonable; immediate occupation; owner going East. Apply to SPENCER & CHALF, 131 N. Main st., Mascarel Block.

HOME KITCHEN,

39 Aliso Street.

FIRST-CLASS MEALS AT ALL HOURS of the day, 25c, wine included. Board by the week $4.

H. S. BERRY, Proprietor.

Mrs. E. C. FREEMAN.

HOME BAKERY AND LUNCH ROOM, 407 S. Spring st. Home-made Bread, Pies and Cakes always on hand; also Boston Brown Bread and Beans on Saturday and Sunday mornings.

PRINTING AND BINDING.

There is nothing in the Printing and Binding line which the TIMES-MIRROR Printing, Binding and Ruling House, the oldest and largest in Southern California, is not prepared to execute in a manner equal to that of any office in the State. All kinds of Mercantile, Railroad, Legal and general Printing done. Books, Magazines and Pamphlets bound in Turkish leather, Morocco, cloth, sheepskin, or in any style desired. Our work is guranteed to be equal to that done in San Francisco. PROMPTNESS! ACCURACY! EXCELLENCE! REASONABLE PRICES

"TIMES" TELEPHONE:
Editorial Room.........................No. 29
Business Office.........................No. 29

THE CITY.

Dots.

Free
Carriages
Run to-day to
The Printer's Picnic
From corner Temple and Spring.

Lots are selling fast in Wiesendanger's City Tract. Delightful free ride to G. A. R.'s and others, from 23 North Spring.

Miss E. G. Sawtelle has a studio and class in Hollenbeck block.

85-acre alfalfa ranch, for exchange, at Graham Taylor & Co's., 12 First street.

Examine and ascertain prices on those elegant organs at Merrill's book and stationery store, before you buy. 114 First street, Nadeau block.

The Hamman Baths, South Main street, under new management. See advertisement.

I have 60 feet of very best business property in the city for sale, and if taken promptly a special bargain can be had. Call at office, rooms 1 and 3, No. 39 N. Spring street. D. McFarland.

Invitation to G. A. R.'s and others—Free ride to see our fair city and Wiesendanger's City Tract from 23 North Spring.

No other tract compares with the Electric Railway Homestead Association Tract.

Tansill's Punch at P. O. cigar store.

If you want to make first-class investments in real estate, anywhere in Southern California, go to the Southern California Investment Company, 114 First street, Los Angeles.

The first number of "The Pacific Tide," by Ralph E. Hoyt, will appear soon. Look out for it.

D. Munro, insurance agent, has removed to No. 37 S. Spring street—Childress Safe Deposit bank.

Bargains in Alcantara Grove tract. Lots 50x150 feet, choice fruit trees, splendid soil, first-class location and low prices. F. H. Barclay, 30 South Spring.

W. W. Wilson, architect, 36½ South Spring street, has removed his office to the new Wilson Block, on First street.

Ring Telephone 509 for help.

The Grand Army boys are patronising the 10c. delivery, 23 South Spring street.

Alcantara Grove lots, Main and Seville streets and Grand avenue. Very choice, large size and cheap. F. H. Barclay, 30 South Spring.

"If you want work and mean business" Call at No. 12 Court street.

Prices very low on the beautiful organs at Merrill's book and stationery store, 114 First street, Nadeau block.

The improved "Aurora Carpet Sweeper" can be had at H. Jevne's grocery store, 38 and 40 N. Spring street.

The "Ideal Coffee Pot" can be had at H. Jevne's.

Wellington coal, wholesale and retail. Special rates to dealers and for carload lots. Walter S. Maxwell, sole agent. Yard, corner Alameda and Jackson streets; telephone 315. Office, 10 Court street; telephone, 33.

No labored breathing, voicing superb, action perfect on those fine organs at Merrill's book and stationery store, 114 First street, Nadeau block.

Truffled chicken livers, for luncheon at H. Jevne's.

Coal for steam, house and blacksmith purposes; coke, charcoal, wood—all lengths and all kinds—wholesale and retail. Yard, corner Alameda and Jackson streets; telephone 315. Office, 10 Court street; telephone 33. Walter S. Maxwell.

Headquarters for roasted coffees, H. Jevne.

Members of the A. O. U. W. will find under the head of "Special Notices" an important announcement.

C. and B. midgets at H. Jevne's.

The celebrated Antonini olive oil in quarts, pints and half-pints at H. Jevne's.

"Sierra Madre," best five-cent cigar for sale only at corner First and Main.

B. & B. crystalized fruits can be mailed to your friends. H. Jevne has the new packing.

Buy your coal, wood, hay, feed and charcoal at Holmes & Scott's, 157 South Spring street, between Second and Third, west side. Telephone 145.

Curried fowl and curried oysters at H. Jevne's.

BRIEFS.

The Orizaba sails north to-morrow.

There will be no courts held to-morrow.

The Printer's picnic takes place at the City Gardens to-day.

Only three arrests were made by the police, yesterday, up to midnight.

The paving of Spring street in front of the Temple block will begin to-morrow or Tuesday.

The Los Angeles base-ball club was beaten by the Pioneers, of Alameda, yesterday, 6 to 3.

Marriage licenses were issued yesterday to G. B Stone and E. Manco, and S. V. Riley and P. L. Cowan.

Numerous vouchers for the good character of comrade George Young were given TIMES reporters, yesterday.

The new ticket office at the depot is now occupied. It is roomy and convenient. The waiting-room is also in use.

Pierre Ancos has had Louis Ardan arrested, because he threatened his life on the 12th. The two are French laundrymen.

Filed in the Recorder's office yesterday: 35 deeds, 13 mortgages, 10 satisfactions, 2 marriage licenses and 5 miscellaneous papers.

The Board of Education met last night, at the Mayor's Court. A good deal of delayed miscellaneous business was expedited, but nothing of general public interest occurred.

James O'Day, who is accused by James O'Toole of the larceny of $14 in coin, on the 1st of this month, was arrested yesterday morning, and will be tried next Friday by Justice Ranney.

There are undelivered messages at the Western Union Telegrah office, No. 17 North Main street, for Frederic Moreau, Poste Restante (cable); H. Cone, Mrs. Besenta Sepulveda, Mrs. Tillie Longstreet.

The driver of one of Porter Brothers' fruit wagons drove his team down Temple street, near Spring street, so violently last night that he came within an ace of running over two gentlemen crossing the street. Instead of checking his horses, he went just as fast afterwards.

PERSONAL NEWS.

S. C. Swift, of Chillicothe, Ohio, is in the city.

John Allman, the big stager, went north yesterday.

Dr. V. Baldwin left for the East yesterday, to be gone a month.

Miss Cora Snodgrass, of Los Angeles, is visiting Mrs. J. M. Brooks.—[Ventura Free Press.

W. L. Locke and wife went north yesterday. Mr. Locke is Los Angeles agent for Wm. T. Coleman & Co.

Col. James Thompson, County Jailor, is expected back to-day or to-morrow from his sad journey.

A. S. Joseph returned yesterday, after two weeks' sojourn at Arrow Head Springs, San Bernardino county.

Mrs. H. M. Caystile and her little daughter, returned from a several weeks visit to relatives in Pomona, yesterday.

Mrs. Boquist and daughter, who have been visiting friends in town, returned to Los Angeles this morning.—[Ventura Free Press.

H. Bachelder, a long time attache of the San Francisco Bulletin, called at the TIMES office yesterday. He made the journey down from San Francisco by horse and buggy.

C. A. Sumner, who for some time wielded the auctioneer's hammer for Boree, Toy & Co., of San Francisco, has returned to his first love, Los Angeles. Mr. Sumner has a host of friends here.

N. C. Bledsoe is in Los Angeles with a large petition for the deputy collectorship of this port. If a Democrat must have it, Mr Bledsoe would prove efficient. —[Ventura Free Press.

The Ellis College
Makes a specialty of the fine arts—painting, voice culture, piano, violin and the study of the languages.

THE WEEK.

Review of Its Principal Business Features.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFER RECORD.

Nearly Half a Million's Worth of Property Changes Hands in Six Days—Notes of Improvements, Etc.

In former years an August week in Los Angeles has been proverbial for dullness. The unprecedented boom of 1886 seems, however, to be no respecter of months; and the business of the week has been very handsome. Business circles show a healthy though not feverish activity. The hot weather of the entire week—98 degrees at its highest notch—is apparently tapering down.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

The week ending last night was a good average one in the County Recorder's office, the transfers amounting to $477,-995, as against the unusual figures of $520,210 for the week preceding. The warm weather and stress of Grand Army preparations may have some bearing on the decrease. Outside of Thursday and Saturday, both of which brought transfers to an extraordinary amount, the daily business of the office was below the recent average. Following are the summaries:

On Monday there were 8 transfers for a nominal consideration; 19 under $1000, aggregating $9540; 16 between $1000 and $5000, aggregating $32,835; 1 of $6000; total, 44, aggregating $48,375.

On Tuesday there were 4 transfers for a nominal consideration; 12 under $1000, aggregating $3265; 14 between $1000 and $5000, aggregating $35,600; 2 between $5000 and $10,000, aggregating $13,000; total, 32, aggregating $51,865.

On Wednesday there were 5 transfers for a nominal consideration; 14 under $1000, aggregating $7055; 7 between $1000 and $5000, aggregating $14,650; 1 of $10,-000; total, 27, aggregating $31,705.

On Thursday there were 5 transfers for a nominal consideration; 21 under $1000, aggregating $18,325; 7 between $1000 and $5000, aggregating $17,620; 3 between $5000 and $10,000, aggregating $19,250; 6 over $10,000, aggregating $115,700; total, 42, aggregating $160,895—a handsome day's record.

On Friday there were 5 transfers for a nominal consideration; 14 under $1000, aggregating $6,905; 12 between $1000 and $5000, aggregating $26,575; 2 between $5000 and $10,000, aggregating $16,225; one of $13,000; total, 34, aggregating $62,705.

On Saturday (yesterday) there were 6 transfers for a nominal consideration; 12 under $1000, aggregating $4390; 10 between $1000 and $5000, aggregating $23,150; 3 between $5000 and $10,000, aggregating $20.200; 4 above $10,000, aggregating $74,710; total 35, aggregating $122,450—another big day.

Totals for the week, 33 transfers for a nominal consideration; 92 under $1000, aggregating $39,480; 66 between $1000 and $5000, aggregating $150,430; 12 between $5000 and $10,000, aggregating $84,675; 11 over $10,000, aggregating $203,410; grand total, 214 transfers, aggregating $477,995. Counting all the transfers, those for nominal as well as for material considerations, this would give an average consideration of $2233.62 per transfer. Omitting the transfers for nominal considerations—which is, of course, the proper basis of estimate—the average consideration would be $3918.

PRINCIPAL SALES.

The leading sales of the week were as follows: E. R. Richmond to John Bryson, lot 12, block B, Downey tract, $10,000; Robert B. Johnson to Barbara Childs, lot 8, Arcadia Homestead tract, $13,000; Camille Garnier and Bertrand Riviere to Pierre Agoure, lands in section 11, township 2 south, range 14 west, $11,700; J. Downey Harvey to Henry W. O'Melveney, 8 acres in south-east part of lot 1, block B, Hancock's survey, $24,000; Chas. Miller to I. W. Hellman, lot on west side of Main street, $35,000; Mrs. Mary A. Hoadley to Edward A. Hall, trustee, 8 lots in Colima Park, $12,000; Robert R. and Selina F. Johnson to Barbara Childs, lot 8, Arcadia Homestead tract, $13,000; John M. Thomas to Dr. J. Mills Boal, James R. Boal and J. D. Burch, 1300-acre ranch near Fulton Wells, $33,000; David Evey and P. M. Green to Susan A. and William C. Defriez, 6 lots in Defriez Hotel tract, Pasadena, $12,500; V. Beaudry to P. Beaudry, lots in Park tract, $16,210.

AN ITEM OF GROWTH.

The annual report of the County Superintendent of Schools, published by the TIMES Friday, though scarcely a matter of business, is interesting here as an index of the growth of the county during a year. It indicated an increase of 1397 children of school age; and an increase of about 6000 to 8000 in total population; an increase of $77,781 in the value of school property, which now aggregates much more than half a million dollars; and a general and remarkable growth all along the line.

NOTES OF IMPROVEMENT.

The excavation for the new $65,000 city hall has been pushed very actively, and is now nearly completed. Masons are already at work bricking up under the side wall of the jail, and in a few days the foundations of the new building will be started.

Sonoratown begins to show the precursors of a boom. One by one the old adobes are falling along Upper Main street, the latest victim being the property at the southwest corner of Bellevue avenue. From present indications, it is safe to predict that within three years Upper Main street and North Main street extension will be handsomely improved business thoroughfares. The adobe is tenacious, but must make way for the progressive brick. The proposition to bridge the river at the head of Buena Vista street, has caused already a slight flutter along Buena Vista street, which should be one of the choicest avenues in the city. A sale of 160 feet near Virgin street was reported yesterday at an advance of $25 per front foot, owing to the hoped-for improvement.

The locality bounded by Charity, Sixth, Tenth and Pearl is showing a notable improvement in residence properties. About a dozen houses, all of generous size and considerable costliness, are there in process of construction. The handsome grading of Charity, Hope and Flower streets has had something to do with the neighborhood boom.

Spring street is progressing in spots, though there are several big eye-sores in it which sadly need the application of pecuniary plasters. Over $200,000 worth of buildings are now in process of construction along it, and the week has seen considerable progress in all of them. Bricklaying has commenced on the big Callahan block, at the corner of Third. The excavation for Mr. Breed's business block, nearly opposite, goes on apace; and the walls of the Lankershim block next are rising rapidly. The fine Bryson block, which will be an ornament to the city, is nearing exterior completion, at the northeast corner of First and Spring. The galvanized iron cornices are up, and the roof is being put on. This will leave but one of the four corners there in a state of scrubbiness. The walls of the Woollacott building, on Spring below Second, are rising above the substantial foundations.

The new County Jail is rising toward a prospective roof, and grows more attractive daily—from the outside. The High School Building is near the end of its first section of trestle. It moves slowly, but will "get there"—in time.

Beaumont

Is the Pasadena of San Bernardino county

If you want health go to Beaumont.

If you want wealth invest in Beaumont.

If you want pure air go to Beaumont.

If you want pure water go to Beaumont.

If you want to live above the fogs go to Beaumont.

If you want the finest soil go to Beaumont.

If you want the grandest scenery go to Beaumont.

If you want land without alkali go to Beaumont.

If you want relief from asthma go to Beaumont.

If you want your lungs healed go to Beaumont.

If you want bronchitis cured go to Beaumont.

If you want catarrh cured go to Beaumont.

If you want to grow the finest fruits go to Beaumont.

If you want a lot free to improve go to Beaumont.

For anything about this new town and colony, address The Southern California Investment Co., 114 First street, Los Angeles.

"Unbeliever,"

Take a ride in our carriage and see the Electric railway, which is now completed almost to the Electric Railway Homestead Association Tract.

A Splendid Drive.

To the Electric Railway Homestead Association tract. Go and invest there and you will be glad you did.

Brown's Restaurant and Bakery.

A casual visit to the large and commodious dining parlors known as Brown's Restaurant, Nos. 34 and 36 North Main street, revealed many features of interest. There are two wide entrances, one for ladies, the other for gentlemen. The four handsome French plate show-windows are filled with artistic specimens of pastry. The dimensions of the two saloons are 40 feet wide by 85 feet in depth and are divided by a partition extending the entire length. At the front of each saloon are draped elegant lace curtains and at the end, just before entering the pantry, is a large plate-glass mirror, framed in ebony and gold. The walls are covered with pictures in gold and walnut frames.

In the front are marble-topped counters of rosewood, in the shape of a square, supporting silver-plated oval show cases, containing delicate pastry. On the right hand wall are tall rosewood cases with glass doors, containing pies and cakes. Also another rosewood counter and silver-plated oval show cases, holding more assortments of cakes. On the left hand side are found round glass jars of candies in rows, on the rosewood shelves, and a marble-topped counter with oval silver-plated show cases, containing a complete assortment of tempting bon-bons. An especial attraction, looming up majestically (with polished sides of black and chocolate marble, surmounted by a statue of purest marble, representing a dancing girl, which may well be considered the most artistic feature of these dining parlors), is a magnificent soda fountain, the draft tubes, syrup faucets and name-plates being of solid silver. A silver salver, holding massive silver cups, rests upon the marble-topped counter.

Strict attention is paid to the desires of patrons, demonstrating the universal opinion that greater satisfaction can be had for less money at "Brown's Restaurant" than at any other place on the Pacific coast.

After leaving the main saloons, a description of the other departments may not be amiss. The butcher shop in the rear is a spacious apartment, containing large zinc-lined refrigerators, capable of holding 1000 pounds of meat, with huge pieces of ice on top to cool the meat, which is cut up for daily consumption. Hams and other viands are suspended from large hooks, extending the length of the room. Here is also made, in a large machine, the sausage used in the establishment.

Down stairs is a large ice-crusher, composed of cogs and wheels. Two heavy spiked slides, opening and shutting like jaws receive the large pieces of ice. A wheel, revolving in cogs, is turned by hand. The crushed pieces of ice fall below and are caught up again by two spiked cylinders; finally descending into a slide, are carried to an ice box, ready for freezing cream. Large freezers of twenty and ten gallon capacity are without number. Besides, ranging in symmetrical order on the shelves are bright, shining freezers of all sizes. Mr. Brown, the proprietor, has lately constructed two large brick ovens, in order to turn out, at the shortest notice, the finest bread and pastry in Los Angeles. To necessitate absolute cleanness, the solid concrete floor of the bakery is so arranged that all waste water runs off by itself. The principal bake shop is in the cellar, the dimensions being half that of the restaurant (18 feet wide by 85 feet in length). One oven is 14 feet long and 12 feet wide. A large kneading board, 40 feet long by 4 feet wide, runs along the side of the wall. Large troughs, 16 feet long by 5 feet wide, containing fresh dough twice a day, are covered by the kneading board. The consumption of bread, etc., requires the constant work of six bakers. The right side of the cellar is used for the manufacture of soda-water. Back of the kitchen is the confectioner's room, where fresh fruits are carefully prepared for canning. The culinary department is about 24 feet wide and 30 feet long, with high, well-ventilated ceiling and brick walls, preventing any danger from fire. Two large 15-feet ranges, with a 4-feet broiler, occupy the sides. Also a large gas range for soups, tea and coffee. In the yard is a large gateway for double teams to enter and deliver wood, coal and provisions to the establishment.

This comprises one of the most completely constructed restaurants and bakeries on the coast. At the same time, establishing the fact that the proprietor (owing to his long experience) is fully competent to successfully conduct such an immense establishment.—[Adv.

The Besserer Fire Extinguisher.

George Besserer, the inventor of the Besserer fire extinguisher, which has caused so much favorable comment in this city, of late, gave two more exhibitions, or tests, at the Hay-market, corner of Los Angeles and Commercial streets, yesterday. Those who have not seen these tests can have no conception of the magical effect with which a roaring fire can be put out instantaneously. Besserer had a large frame building, 24x15 feet, constructed, which was closed on all sides but the front. Inside of it was heaped a large quantity of kindling-wood and excelsior. Upon this inflamable material large quantities of coal oil were sprinkled. Of course, as soon as the match was applied, a roaring fire, with flames leaping up far above the building, was the immediate result. After the flames had gained headway Besserer appeared with his extinguisher and in a time not longer than it takes to chronicle it, put out the fire. His extinguisher is a cylindrical machine with a force-pump at the top and a thin tube from which the wonderful fluid is emitted. As the flames made everybody draw back at least thirty feet, and that Mr. Besserer stood just in front of those nearest to the fire, he must have been away that distance from the conflagration. He directed the jet upon the burning building, and as soon as the fire felt the influence of the liquid it went out as by magic. It took less than fifteen seconds to put out a blaze which could not possibly have been put out in less than three minutes with a fire engine. The day test and the one in the evening were equally satisfactory. Large numbers of people expressed themselves as well satisfied with the marvelous results of the extinguisher, which is without doubt the finest invention of its kind. It does not do its business with the noise of a fire-bomb, but silently—silenty but sure. The invention is invaluable for farms and places removed from fire engines especially, but it is a matter that no one should be without in the city even, in the event of an exploding lamp or a similar accident, which ruins a place before an alarm can be given. Geo. Besserer has his office at 33 North Spring street, where he is at all times willing to give explanations about his extinguisher, which is so valuable an adjunct in a household.

G. A. R.

Scene, Los Angeles.

First G. A. R.—Well, did you have a good time in San Francisco?

Second G. A. R.—Never had but one better.

First G. A. R.—When was that?

Second G. A. R.—When I rode out to the Longstreet Place and bought a fine lot.

First G. A. R.—Oh, pshaw, comrade! Col. Howland, of the Electric Railway Homestead Association, will take us free to their tract, which is just as near, and price of lots only $290, and they build a house on every eleven lots free. And it is on the line of the Electric Railway, which will make three times the speed of the horse-cars.

Second G. A. R.—Is that so? Well, I'll go with you and see it. Perhaps I can make up there what I lost on the other investment.

A Needful Want Supplied.

An exclusive wall paper house in Los Angeles, where can be found all grades of paper hangings and decorative goods, suitable for dwellings, churches and public halls, of the latest and most artistic designs and coloring; also a cheaper grade in wall mouldings, in new patterns and colors. Come and see us, and bring your neighbor with you. We are prepared to figure low on every class of work. E. L. Huntington & Co., 143 and 145 South Spring street, next door to Turnverein Hall.

Beaumont

Is the new town in San Gorgonia valley, just put on the market by the Southern California Investment Company, 114 First street, Los Angeles.

No Man

Who has any sense will tell you that the electric railway will not be built to the Electric Railway Homestead Association Tract, for it is almost completed there now.

Just Step In

The stairway opposite post-office and look at the photograph of the Electric Railway Homestead Association Tract.

"The A. and A. Photographic Co"

Say they don't need to look three weeks to find a myriad of splendid views on the Electric Railway Homestead Association Tract. They find them at every turn.

THE WINE MEN.

Grape-Growers Meet and Earnestly Protest

AGAINST UNFAIR DISCRIMINATION.

The Democratic Administration's Injustice—A Grape-Growers' Protective Union to be Formed.

An important and earnest meeting of Los Angeles county grape-growers and distillers was held in the Board of Trade rooms yesterday afternoon. The following prominent gentlemen were present: L. J. Rose, Gervaise Purcell, San Gabriel; H. A. Unruh (for E. J. Baldwin), P. Beaudry, H. D. Barrows, A. H. Spencer, H. Stuhr, Thos. Leahy, J. Gibbs, G. Tononi, Wm. H. Workman, Vaché Frères, I. I. Carlton, C. H. Alford, Remi Nadeau, Geo. Rice, R. J. Price, M. J. Golden, Los Angeles; O. Streshley, Azusa; John T. Zeyn, Fred Hartung, Theo. Reiser, A. Lamer, Louis Schoon, J. F. Boege, Anaheim; B. H. Upham, San Francisco; John Westphal, Pomona; G. W. Swinton, J. W. Batcheller, Fruitland; I. M. Hellman, Cucamonga; Gen. W. A. Pile, Monrovia; C. J. Berry, San Antonio; A. H. Rogers, Vernon; A. Brigden, Lamanda Park; N. C. Carter, Sierre Madre; H. D. Bacon, Pasadena; Q. Q. Story, Alhambra.

H. D. Barrows was made Chairman of the meeting, and George Rice Secretary.

L. J. Rose stated the object of the meeting, and voiced the complaint against the Internal Revenue Department. He said:

"We are having an assessment levied on us, and cannot find out what is the cause of it. We use brandy for fortifying sweet wines without paying a tax on the brandy. This has prevailed for a long time. I was in Washington and told the Commissioner of Internal Revenue that it would ruin us if we had to pay taxes on fortified sweet wines, for France could undersell us and compel us to make dry wines. It a tax must be paid, let us have a stamp, so that honest men can do business. We are honest, conscientous and true, but we have gone into a business thinking it was all right, and now to change on us would ruin our industry. The Commissioner said to go ahead; there will be no trouble about it; and we went ahead. Now, the Democratic administration wants to sweep very clean, and send sharp special agents to detect something. They have no knowledge of distilling; care nothing for the community; they only want to detect something. Men have been treated as thieves who have no intention of doing wrong, and who have borne good reputations. The former Collector in San Francisco—Mr. Hartson—was a good man. He said to me: "You use brandy to fortify sweet wines." I said: "Yes, but only to make a salable article of wine; not to sell the brandy. If you stop it you will get no revenue, and we will have to make other kinds of wines and will compete with Northern California." Hartson said: "Go home and keep on. There will be no trouble about it." But now two sharp men say that we ought to have made more brandy than we did make, and must pay taxes on what we might but didn't make. The matter, as near as I can explain it, is just this. We have been working under the following rules and instructions, given to us by Mr. Hall, former Deputy Collector down here, and who knows as much about the revenue as anybody connected with it. A survey of the capacity of our stills was made; we then deducted 10 per cent. for boiling space, and as brandy has to be redistilled and go through a process called doubling, we took off one-third for doubling, and reported as brandy manufactured the full capacity of our stills minus 10 per cent. boiling space, and minus one-third for doubling allowance; the result thus obtained was the actual brandy made, which we reported. We worked under this rule, and all was satisfactory, but now comes Mr. Webb and says that we should have reported as brandy made the full capacity of our still, less boiling space, making no allowance for doubling. This man Webb says nothing to us about the matter, but he surveys our stills and makes his report to the department, and the first thing we know these arbitrary and unjust assessments are levied on us. We want to be treated as men, and not as a lot of ignorant people who don't understand their business. I think our friend and neighbor, Collector Ellis, should take some stand in the matter and stay by us. Let him say that he knows us and believes in our honesty, and not be in mortal terror that his head will be cut off by this Special Agent Webb. The new Democratic administration has not filled the hearts of the viticulturists with joy. A new broom sweeps clean, but it is trying to sweep too clean, and may sweep us all away.

Shorter remarks were made by Chairman H. D. Barrows and others.

On Mr. Rose's motion, a committee of three—L. J. Rose, Wm. H. Workman and A. Brigden—was appointed to draw up a letter to "Uncle Asa" Ellis, Collector of Internal Revenue for this district. A very long letter was drawn up and adopted, setting forth the injustice of the discrimination against Southern California, and that if this policy is persisted in, it will drive wine-growers here out of business, cut off the revenues of the government, and strike a fatal blow to one of the leading industries of this section. The letter, which is too lengthy for publication here, urges Mr. Ellis to use all his influence against this unjust ruling.

FOR SELF-PROTECTION.

Mr. Rose then addressed the meeting on the importance of forming a Grape Growers' Union. He said that it was absolutely necessary for vineyardists that they combine, fix a price on grapes and refuse to sell unless they could get the fixed price. He said if grapes were worth $25 a ton up north they were worth $20 here. We make better sweet wine, as good white wine, and nearly as good claret as they do up north, and there was no reason for the price of grapes being so low. He offered the use of his city distillery to the Union.

It was resolved to organize, the temporary officers were continued and a committee of five consisting of Messrs. Brigden, Workman, Stuhr, Pile and Reiser was appointed to draft by-laws and report at a meeting to be held on Monday, August 23d, at 1 o'clock at the Board of Trade rooms.

Notice to the G. A. R. Men.

You are hereby requested to call Tuesday, at 2 p. m., at the office of Chas Victor Hall, at 10½ South Spring, and select one of those beautiful lots in the Hubbard Tract. Terms in the reach of all. Only $30 cash down. Should you fail to appear and select your lot, you will have lost, perhaps, your last opportunity in a lifetime to secure a home for your family in this glorious climate of California.

Some of the Reasons Why

The Electric Railway Association lots are sure to increase in value: First, low price at which they are sold (only $290 and easy payments), 110 houses insures 500 people, and with the houses that will be built by purchasers in one year at least 1000 people will live on the tract and the splendid high location, pure water, air and lovely scenery.

Buy Before

The crowd comes this fall and then you will be ready to sell at a good advance of profit. No tract offers so sure an advance as the Electric Railway Homestead Association. Lots only $290 on easy payments.

Everybody

That wants to make money quick should buy lots in the Electric Railway Homestead Association Tract.

The Longest Street

Is Vermont. It is about 40 miles in a straight line, and property is advancing. Look at the Hubbard—buy a lot—save rent—build to-morrow. They all like them. Do not miss them—before the raise. See Charles Victor Hall, 10½ S. Spring street.

Read the Names

Of our shrewdest people, both ladies and gentlemen, who have invested in the Electric Railway Homestead Association Tract.

110 Houses

On the Electric Railway Homestead Association tract guarantee a population of 500 people at once, and the adjoining lots will double in value.

DEATHS.

WILLIAMS—August 4, 1886, in this city, Eliza S. Williams, mother of Mrs. Margaret C Graves, in her 87th year.

Funeral will take place from residence, 524 S. Fort street.

DOBBINS—In this city, August 14, 1886, after a long and painful sickness with consumption, Mrs. C. R. Dobbins, wife of H. H. Dobbins.

Funeral from Third Presbyterian Church, at 11 o'clock to-day.

Passenger Movements.

DEPARTURES BY STEAMER.

The steamer Orizaba sailed south yesterday with the following passengers for San Diego:

B F McDaniel, T H King and wife, J J Bassett, wife and two children, R H Sawyer and wife, Mrs M Lehmann, Henry Brown, C E Jobes and wife, M Trigay, B Aguere, H Plas.

New To-day.

BEAUMONT.

THIS NEW TOWN AND COLONY LANDS are in the San Gorgonia Valley, San Bernardino county, on the Southern Pacific Railroad, and has just been platted and put on the market by the Southern California Investment Company, of Los Angeles. The town is laid off on the plan of the celebrated town of Vineland, New Jersey, with

Large Lots and Broad Avenues

The water, supplied through iron pipes from mountain streams, is the purest and best. It is 2500 feet above sea level, with the grandest mountain scenery to be found anywhere in this beautiful land.

The climate in this valley is without doubt the most healthy of any other in this or any other country, for it is dry with seldom or ever a fog. The soil is of the best, a rich decomposed granite and vegetable moulds. The rainfall is greater than in the valleys below, and the grain crop has never been known to fail. Here all California fruits grow to perfection.

Already there is a great demand for town property and colony lands. Soon there will be a large hotel here for tourists and health-seekers, besides the elegant Highland Home, now open near by.

One hundred Lots will be given away, if taken on or before September 15th, on condition of improvement at once. This wonderously liberal inducement is already being accepted, and this town and colony have already joined the great boom of Southern California. The scenery is not surpassed by any locality in our golden land. On the north the San Bernardino Mountains rise 13,000 feet above the sea. A few miles to the southeast the San Jacinto Mountains stand up with their snow-capped heads almost as high, while to the west the the Sierra Madra Range is seen in the far distance, 25 to 50 miles away, with "Old Baldy" looming up about 12,000 feet. In every direction mountain ranges meet the vision with a grandeur and a magnificence that at all times inspire the beholder with awe and delight. This new town is in San Bernardino county, 80 miles east of Los Angeles, and 23 miles east of Colton, on the Southern Pacific Railroad. There is a fine hotel here now, and soon there will be another to accommodate the numbers who will be attracted to this locality. Capitalists and investors are invited to correspond with this company regarding these and other lands in Southern California. Address,

Southern California Investment Company,
114 First St., Los Angeles, Cal.

H. C. SIGLER, Pres. F. H. LOWELL, Sec.

Capital $250,000

THE
SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA
INVESTMENT CO.

Organized under the Laws of California to invest its capital and the capital of others in first-class Real Estate and First Mortgage Securities in Southern California.

Capitalists and others desiring to secure first-class Investments would do well to confer with this Company, and any parties who have large ranch proprties for sale, or those who have city or town property they wish to dispose of will find it to their advantage to offer the same to this Compaey, at their office,

114 First St., Los Angeles. Cal.

IF YOU WANT
R. R. TICKETS!
I BUY AND SELL THEM, OR
EMPLOYMENT
Of every kind, or
Male Help Free
(I charge for girls.)
REAL ESTATE
On Installments.
HAVE REMOVED
To No. 15½ North Spring Street.
TELEPHONE 113.
E. NITTINGER.

Ruptures.

THE UNDERSIGNED WILL BE AT Smith's Hotel, cor. Los Angeles and Commercial streets, room 23, until the 17th inst., and will receive orders for the manufacture of TRUSSES. Trusses made to suit cases of rupture, hernia, varicose veins and all kindred ailments. The following testimonial shows my standing at my home:

SANTA BARBARA, Aug. 13, 1886.

The bearer, Joseph Faudrey, has made several trusses for hernia very satisfactorily, and we would recommend him to surgeons requiring such service.

Respectfully,
R. F. WINCHESTER, M. D.
S. B. P. KNOX, M. D.
J. MARKS, M. D.
C. B. BATES, M. D.
W. A. WILLIAMS, M. D.

Orders will be received, and trusses afterwards manufactured will be forwarded from Santa Barbara. I studied my trade in Europe, and am thoroughly proficient in every department of it.

Varicose veins cured as a specialty.

Faudrey's application for ruptures supplied toorder. JOSEPH FAUDREY.

S. P. MULFORD, PERCY R. WILSON,
Attorneys-at-Law.
FRANK H. BREYFOGLE,
San Francisco Agent.

MULFORD & WILSON,
Pacific Coast Collection Agents,
14 North Spring St., Los Angeles.
P. O. Box 1150.

REFERENCES—First National Bank, Los Angeles National Bank, Hellman, Haas & Co., Porter Bros & Co., Los Angeles Furniture Co., H C. Sigler, Pres. S Cal. Ins Co., Los Angeles; Pacific Bank, Porter Bros. & Co., San Francisco.

Mrs. Maxwell & Miss Whaley,
Fashionable Dressmaking Parlors,
237 S. Spring St., Los Angeles.

Cutting and fitting a specialty. Orders from the country promptly attended to. Give us a trial.

Dissolution.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between J. J. Southworth and W. J. Long, under the name of Southworth & Co., doing business as real estate and general commission agents in the city of Los Angeles, is this day dissolved by mutual consent, Mr. Long retiring. All bills now existing in favor of or against said firm, will be settled by Mr. Southworth, by whom the business hereafter will be conducted.

Dated this 14th of August 1886.

W. J. LONG,
J. J. SOUTHWORTH.

HEADQUARTERS
Stanton Post, G. A. R., No. 55.

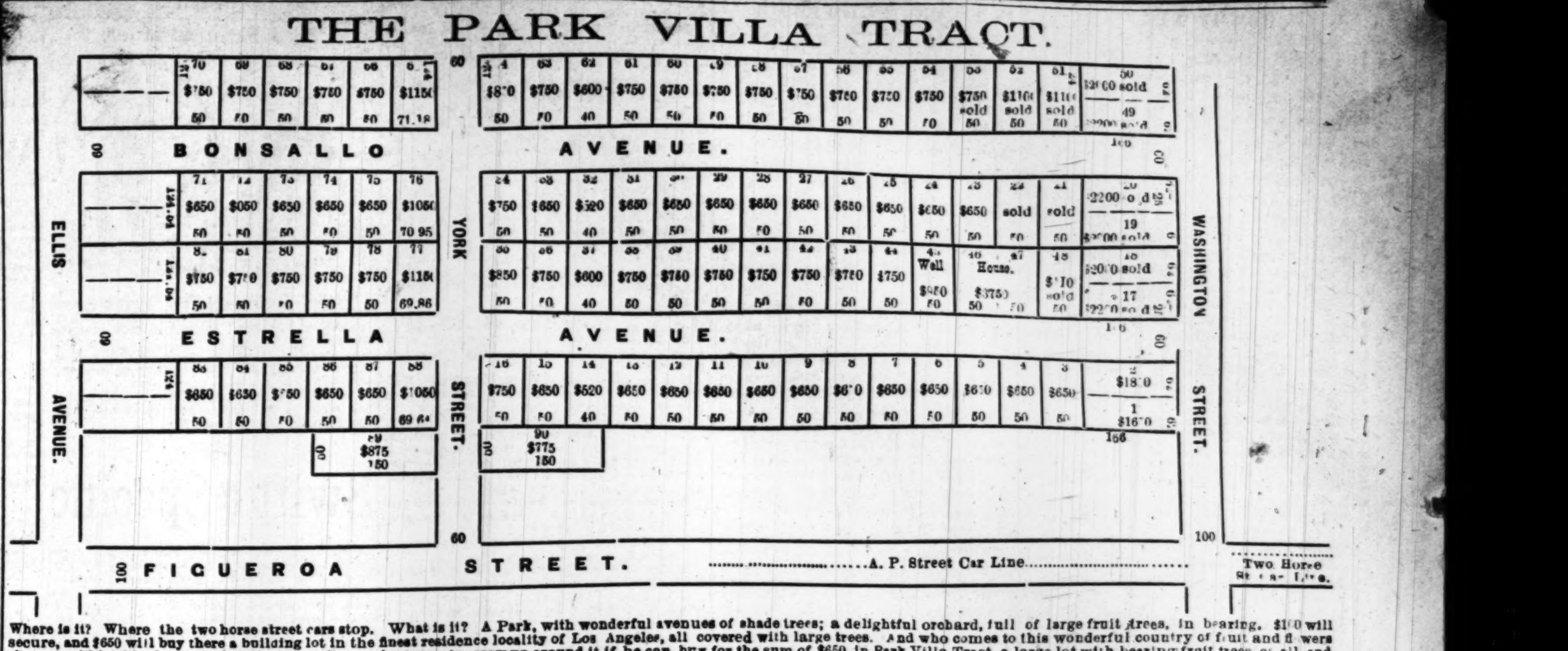
MEMBERS OF STANTON POST, NO 55, G A. R., are ordered to report at the Post Room, 29½ South Spring street (Masonic Hall), at 9 A. M. Monday, August 16th, for the purpose of taking part in the G. A. R. parade.

J M. GUINN, Commander.
S. C SYMONDS, Adjutant.

BEWARE!

CALL ON STRONG AND BLANCHARD, over Peoples' store, and secure one of those cheap lots in the Panby Tract, on Boyle Heights, before the advance in price. ONLY A FEW LEFT.

THE PARK VILLA TRACT.



Where is it? Where the two horse street cars stop. What is it? A Park, with wonderful avenues of shade trees; a delightful orchard, full of large fruit trees, in bearing. $100 will secure, and $650 will buy there a building lot in the finest residence locality of Los Angeles, all covered with large trees. And who comes to this wonderful country of fruit and flowers that would build a house and wait years and years for trees to grow up around it if he can buy for the sum of $650, in Park Villa Tract, a large lot with bearing fruit trees of all and every kind? Our advice is, Go and see Park Villa Tract. Size of lots, 62.5x166 and 50x125. Price $520, and upwards. Free ride from 39 N. Spring street, over People's Store, where you can see also the wonderful map of this tract, with photographic views taken of some of the beautiful spots of this most beautiful of all tracts. T. WIESENDANGER, W. M. BONSALL and DAN McFARLAND.

NILES PEASE,
—Importer and Dealer in all kinds of—
WALNUT and other Hardwood FURNITURE.

CARPETS, OIL CLOTHS, MATTINGS AND LINOLEUMS,
22 South Spring Street, Los Angeles.

THE NADEAU

This house is situated at the corner of Spring and First streets, at the center of business and fashion, and within a few paces of the Postoffice. It is connected by street cars with the railroad depots and with every part of the city.

The Nadeau is a four-story building, and, outside of San Francisco the largest Hotel on the Pacific Coast, and in the general taste and convenience of its appointments, seldom excelled East or West. The Proprietor, Mr. ED. UNRUH, has a special talent for his vocation. In preparing and furnishing the house, not a step has been taken without his personal attention. From cellar to roof, every arrangement has been made with the most accurate judgment and exquisite taste.

The rooms—two hundred in number—are large, convenient, and elegantly furnished. They receive directly the sunlight, are well ventilated, and so connected that they can be occupied singly, in pairs, or in suites, as many as ten together, if desired, each suit being furnished with bath room and other conveniences. The rooms are all carpeted with velvet, moquette, and body Brussels carpets of various and beautiful designs, and of the richest and costliest make. The furniture is solid walnut, that of the suits upholstered with brocaded plush, the bedroom sets being massive, and in the latest and most tasteful style. The windows throughout the whole house are hung with lace curtains of the finest texture, and of the most ornate and elaborate finish. Beautiful and costly chandeliers hang from the ceilings of the rooms, the walls are tastefully tinted and adorned with large and elegant mirrors, and, as a protection against the possible sinking of the mercury towards the freezing point, the not-to-be forgotten coal grates give an air of comfort and enjoyment which no guest will fail to appreciate.

GRAHAM, TAYLOR & CO.,
Real Estate and Loan Agents,
No. 12 WEST FIRST STREET.

This firm makes a specialty of exchanging property of every description. All persons desiring to sell or buy real estate should remember this fact.

Lots on Main, Upper Main, Buena Vista and Yale streets for sale. A show for wide-awake men to make some money. A splendid investment for speculation.

Two choice lots on Ottawa street, near Pearl; $2000 for the two lots. Terms easy. There is money in this property.

Three houses and lots on Brooklyn Heights for sale at a bargain. Close to public bridge.

A choice corner lot, 120x165, in Sonora town; a decided bargain.

Some very fine farms in Antelope Valley for sale cheap.

Elegant furniture of a 16-room house for sale, or will exchange for good real estate. The above 16-room house, situated close in to the business center, will be rented to an eligible tenant.

Strangers looking about for homes, or for investment or speculation, should call on us before leaving the city. We always have a large amount of gilt-edged property of all kinds on hand, both improved and unimproved, to suit purchaser.

GRAHAM, TAYLOR & CO.,
No. 12 West First Street.

G. A. R.
Los Angeles Ostrich Farm and Zoological Gardens

Will be Open to the Veterans and their Friends for One Week. Admission Half Usual Prices, 25 Cents.

C. J. SKETCHLEY & Co., Props.

HELP WANTED!
No. 12 Court Street, Op. Old Court House.

Help Furnished on Short Notice. Orders from the Country Promptly Attended To.

TELEPHONE NO. 509.
Martin's Employment Office.

Get Lion's Prices on Carpets BEFORE PURCHASING!

116 and 118 West First Street, Nadeau Block, Los Angeles.

Dr HENLEY'S CELERY BEEF & IRON.

THE GREAT NERVE TONIC.—Unsurpassed as a remedy for General Debility, Sleeplessness, Indigestion, Neuralgia, Rheumatism and Broken-down Constitutions. Sold by all Druggists and Country Dealers. BEWARE OF IMITATIONS. TAKE ONLY DR. HENLEY'S.

PARK VILLA TRACT.

The Grandest Success of the Season in Real Estate!

90 LARGE, BEAUTIFUL LOTS

All covered with magnificent fruit trees, fronting 618 feet on Washington street, 200 yards west of Figueroa; the most lovely spots, the shadiest nooks, the cosiest homes, the finest fruit; the grandest avenues of grand Eucalyptus and Monterey Cypress trees.

SIZE OF LOTS, 62.5x166 and 50x125.

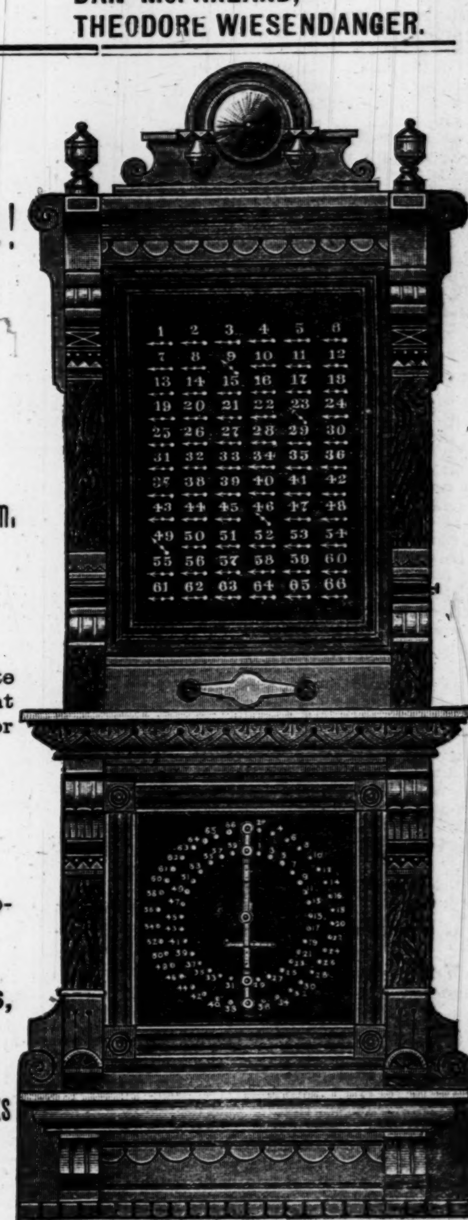
Prices, $650 to $2000.

Free Ride from 39 N. Spring St., over People's Store.

DAN McFARLAND,
THEODORE WIESENDANGER.

Attention!

Hotel Proprietors!



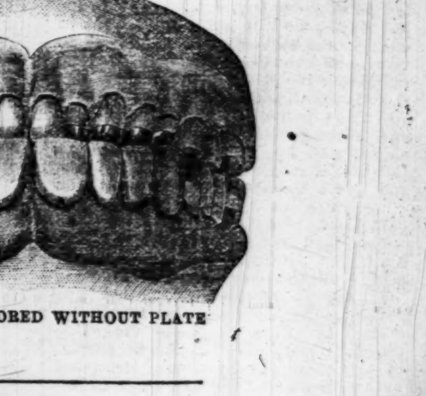
Hotel Annunciator,
Guest Call and
Fire Alarm.

The most Complete and Perfect Instrument ever introduced for Hotel Purposes.

For particulars apply to

LUNDBERG & RHODES,
Proprietors,
Los Angeles Electrical Works
20 S. Main Street,
Los Angeles.

A DENTURE WORN OUT.



THE SAME RESTORED WITHOUT PLATE

DRS. URMY AND TOWNSEND,
DENTISTS,
No. 237 S. Spring Street, Los Angeles, Cal.

REAL ESTATE OFFICE
—OF—
ROCHESTER & LAYTON.

Investors are invited to inspect our List of Properties, including

300 Lots in the West End.
500 Lots west of Main and south of First Streets.
250 Houses and Lots in all parts of town,

AND ACRE PROPERTY IN TOWN AND COUNTRY.

Houses Rented. Rents Collected. Taxes Paid for Non-Residents. Loans Negotiated.

Office, 9 North Main street, Los Angeles, Cal.